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Boys to Harvest Potatoes; Council Rules in Bulgaria; Allies Advance Food Plan

The World's Day—September 10, 1943

Boston: Boy Scouts to Harvest Maine Potatoes

Permission to 150 Boy Scouts of high-school age to spend a month in Aroostook County, Maine, harvesting the heavy potato crop, was today granted by the Boston School Committee in a 3-2 vote. The boys, with parental approval, will receive the cost of transportation plus 14c per barrel of potatoes harvested.

New England program for Congress, giving a New England viewpoint on major issues, was given 18 members of Congress from this region at a meeting of the New England Council. [Page 2.]

Patrick J. Hyde of Boston, boatswain of a Panamanian ship torpedoed last winter, was cited by the British Government today for his seamanship in commanding a lifeboat from a British rescue ship. [Page 2.]

The Army has leased the D Street garage of the State Public Works Department in South Boston and will take over as soon as the premises can be vacated, it was announced by Herman A. MacDonald, Public Works Commissioner.

Vice-Admiral William T. Tarrant (retired) received the legion of merit from Secretary Knox in Washington today for service in the First Naval District [Boston] in directing anti-submarine operations. Admiral Tarrant resides in Washington. Mr. Knox presented to Commander Bartholomew W. Hogan of West Newton, Mass., a silver star medal for his heroic service on the aircraft carrier Wasp.

In Europe: Bulgaria Ruled by Regency Council

Premier Bogdan Philoff of Bulgaria, Prince Kyril and Secretary of War, Lieut. Gen. Nikola Michoff, have been appointed to a Regency Council to rule the country in place of King Boris, who passed on recently after a sudden and mysterious illness. Report of the new Council comes by way of the Berlin Radio.

Adolf Hitler will broadcast at 2:30 p. m., Eastern War Time, today, the German Radio has announced.

King George VI has approved a proposal that Britain's celebration of victory over the Luftwaffe in 1940 be combined with Civil Defense Day, and that Sunday, Sept. 26, be observed as Battle of Britain Sunday, the Religious News Services reports

Allied parachute agents are being dropped occasionally in Germany "in an attempt to shake the internal front," the German News Agency warned in a Berlin broadcast. The announcement was followed by threat of severe punishment to anyone "irrespective of his private position and regardless of the motives of his action" who aided these agents.

The French-Swiss frontier has been occupied and closed by the Germans and all hoping to cross the border will have to have both a German and a French visa to pass from one country to the other the Bern Radio reported in a radiocast picked up by the Columbia Broadcasting System

Washington: United Nations Advance Food Plan

Nutrition levels and living standards, and the obligations of governments to one another and to their peoples concerning them, are discussed in a draft agreement proposed by the United Nations' Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture, it was reported by L. B. Pearson of Canada, chairman of the commission.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' wholesale price index declined 0.1 per cent last week to 102.8 of the 1926 average, attributed to a reported drop of more than 6 per cent in average prices for fruits and vegetables

National: V Gardens Produce 8 Million Tons

Victory gardens produced 8,000,000 tons of food this year from 20,000,000 plots and are expected to increase their output next year, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard told Victory Gardeners at a festival in Soldier Field, Chicago.

Intellectual and spiritual bases for enduring peace are being discussed at the fourth conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion in Their Relation to the Democratic Way of Life, meeting at Columbia University in the City of New York.

Gov. J. J. Dempsey of New Mexico will recommend to the Highway Commission that the State's wartime speed limit be increased from 35 to 45 miles an hour. [A similar proposal was made in Colorado, but the Colorado speed limit is statutory and cannot be changed by executive order.]

James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, told a National War Labor Board panel he would require 160 net-work-affiliated radio stations to employ musician staffs within 60 days. Hearings to decide whether the ban on recordings for broadcast purposes should be lifted adjourned to Sept. 17

Americas: Admiral Storni Resigns in Argentina

Resignation of Argentina's Foreign Minister, Vice-Admiral Segundo Storni, was announced from Buenos Aires, following rejection of the Argentine Government's request for Lend-Lease aid from the United States. [Page 1.]

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Remodeling Victorian Houses Put High on Priority Lists

Old and bulky houses of 10 or more rooms, many of them "white elephants" that have constituted a financial drag upon their owners for years, came back into their own today as Federal Government officials placed them high on priority lists for modernization and improvement to avoid a pending manpower and housing shortage in Greater Boston.

In a dramatic appeal to the owners of these mansions, "the larger the better," the National Housing Agency held out the promise of recapturing some of the former glory of these old-time structures by offering Government funds to get them back into shape, revive their values and provide modern livability which their owners have long since been unable to finance.

There are no heavy strings attached to the Government offer to modernize or help modernize some 400 of these structures as soon as possible with the Manpower Commission planning the immediate shifting of 5,000 workers from other critical areas into the defense plant districts of Weymouth, Hull, Quincy, Nantasket, Hingham, Hyde Park, Braintree, Milton and Dorchester. This is only the first step in a Federally planned speed-up of war production in South Shore districts which may require about 50,000 additional defense workers in the area by next Jan. 1.

All these new workers may not have to be shifted into this district from outside, according to John M. Dobbs, Regional Director of the NHA. It is hoped that an increasing transfer of fathers from non-essential to essential industry will help make up for the manpower shortage in war plants here. But the fact remains that this labor must be concentrated in plant communities where housing must be

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Weather Reports

Cooler

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Friday at 8:03 p. m. and ends Saturday at 5:50 a. m.
Dimout begins Saturday at 8:01 p. m. and ends Sunday at 5:51 a. m.

Crowds Greet Picture Stars In Bond Drive

Special train of Hollywood group arrives in Boston as big war loan campaign jumps into high speed.

All the paraphernalia of publicity—popping flash bulbs, lines of military and blue-coated police, excited spectators, and autograph hunters with a hungry look in their eyes, today greeted the arrival aboard their special train of the motion picture stars of the Hollywood Bond Cavalcade at the South Station from Philadelphia.

As the special train emblazoned, somewhat like a circus special, with Third War Loan slogans, drew up the track opposite the Dorchester Avenue taxi entrance of the South Station the eager spectators crowded the police in order to obtain a glimpse or recognize the motion picture stars as they got off the train.

The Cavalcade entourage apparently had been told to wait until the noonday crowds in Boston formed in order to give Bostonians a better opportunity to observe the members of the troupe as they moved to the Hotel Statler.

Got Off Leisurely

The Cavalcade group got off the special train quite leisurely giving the photographers plenty of opportunity to take their pictures and get names.

Mickey Rooney and Harpo Marx made faces for the benefit of the photographers, while Greer Garson and Betty Hutton, in the same spirit, tried to imitate them.

Then, promptly at noon, the entire Cavalcade moved, with its military escorts, through double lines of military police to the waiting cars which brought them to the Statler

From South Station the Cavalcade was borne, by way of Atlantic Avenue, Kneeland, Stuart, and Eliot Streets to the Columbus Avenue service entrance of the Hotel Statler. The hotel management has reserved an entire floor at its own expense for the use of the stars while they are in Boston today.

Parade at 4 P. M.

The program of the stars begins at 4 p. m., when they will parade through the streets of Boston over an announced route in jeeps at the heads of the military units to which they have been assigned as guests. At a drawing several days ago representatives of the various services in Boston drew the stars by lot.

Tonight the stars will move out again from the Statler at 7:30 to participate in the Hollywood Bond Cavalcade show at the Boston Garden. Latest estimates of the expected attendance at the Garden show, scheduled for 8:30 p. m., now place it at approximately 17,000 persons.

The Garden show, it has also been pointed out, will be an especially written affair by prominent radio and screen writers and will consist of a series of songs, sketches and dances, in which all the stars will participate. The famous feet of Fred Astaire are scheduled to do their superior best

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Nazis Take Rome--New Allied Landing; Mariupol Captured by Russian Army; Hitler Lays Italy's Fall to Lack of Will

Mrs. Branson De Cou

Where Americans Landed

Glimpse of Naples Harbor, near which units of the American Fifth Army under Gen. Mark Clark have landed and established a bridgehead on Italy's west coast.

British occupy Italian naval base of Taranto as Americans push inland; Capital in hands of Field Marshal Kesselring—German landing force seizes island of Spitsbergen.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

Rome has surrendered to a sudden German military attack.

The Russians have captured the important Sea of Azov port of Mariupol.

British troops have occupied the Italian naval base of Taranto.

American troops have gained virtual control of Naples and are pressing inland across the Italian waist.

A German landing force has seized Spitsbergen, lonely Arctic island base 600 miles east of Greenland.

These sensational war developments followed each other in rapid succession today.

Reports from various sources that Rome was under attack were followed by an announcement from Berlin that the Italian Capital's commander had turned over the city to troops under the direction of Field Marshal Kesselring. Apparently the German assault was met by some Italian opposition, but its extent is uncertain.

Marshal Kesselring's attack appears to be an audacious German attempt to retain Italy as a de facto if not a de jure ally. In all probability the Nazis will make captives of King Victor Emmanuel and Premier Badoglio and set up a puppet regime in Rome in an effort to cow the Italians into ceasing to give aid to the Allies. There have been reports of sporadic clashes today between Germans and Italians in all parts of Italy, in the Balkans and on the high seas.

Moreover by seizing Rome, the Germans have destroyed its status as an "open city" and have made it necessary for Anglo-American forces to attack it in order to gain control of Central Italy. Berlin's announcement that Marshal Kesselring's men "had taken over the protection of Vatican City" appears to be an attempt to hold Pope Pius in a status approaching that of a hostage and to frighten Roman Catholics into the belief that the seat of their religion is facing devastation. However, the Rome Radio said German troops would not occupy the city.

A new battle for Rome may be only a few days away. In the Naples area, where Allied landing operations were begun early Wednesday, it was announced that General Clark's American Fifth Army had beaten off five German counterattacks and was proceeding inland after firmly establishing bridgeheads. Another Allied threat to the Germans in the Capital is offered by the British forces which seized Taranto in a sudden naval thrust. Taranto is approximately 270 miles southeast of Rome and 80 miles above the tip of the Italian heel.

In announcing the fall of Mariupol, 55 miles west of Taganrog, Moscow said that Red Army troops also had retaken Barvenkovo, Volnovakha, and Chaplino in a general cleanup of the Southern Ukraine. Chaplino is barely 60 miles from the Dnieper. The capture of Mariupol not only threatens the Germans along the Dnieper, but endangers the whole Nazi position in the Crimea.

Today's news was accompanied by a bewildering succession of rumors, listed elsewhere on this page, and it was apparent that further momentous events were in the making everywhere in Italy. The United Nations Radio told the Italians in a broadcast that the Germans had seized control of Genoa and predicted "the next seven days will be decisive."

According to one sensational unconfirmed report, which well may prove to be true, a powerful Anglo-American invasion fleet is moving across the Adriatic toward Albania in what could be the opening thrust in a drive against the Balkans, where it is obvious that a condition of the utmost chaos exists between German and Italian troops.

The German seizure of Spitsbergen may be significant chiefly as a reflection of Nazi apprehension over possible new Allied moves against the European continent. Spitsbergen

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Allies Abreast of Schedule in Italy; Balkans Count on Freedom From Axis

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALGIERS, Algeria, Sept. 10—Highly satisfactory progress that is well abreast of schedule is the over-all summary of Allied military operations in Italy today, as firm and extensive bridgeheads have been established by Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army in the Naples area, despite strong German opposition.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army is following the Nazi forces in their retreat from the Calabrian Peninsula.

Enemy attempts to prevent Allied mine sweepers clearing passages for vessels with vital freight needed by the infantry already ashore did not succeed, and the work of unloading has been going on ceaselessly while troops were repelling a series of German counterattacks.

Nazi Prisoners Taken

Some Nazi prisoners taken in the Salerno sector at the north end of the Gulf of Salerno, south from the Gulf of Naples, were identified as belonging to the 16th Panzer Grenadier Division—meaning successors to the formation of the same title which were wiped out before Stalingrad.

Reports are beginning to come through that the Italians are carrying out the terms of unconditional surrender and the armistice by laying down their arms in utmost readiness, and in some cases lending active assistance.

An example of the latter is the turning on of lights which made useful guide marks to Allied troops landing before dawn yesterday.

"Lit up like a Christmas tree" was the description of one British night-fighter pilot after flying over cities and villages on the Italian west coast; illuminated for the first time after a three-year blackout.

No Opposition

There was absolutely no opposition to the Allied diversionary force which captured Ventotene Island, about 40 miles west of Naples and garrisoned by Italians. On the Calabrian peninsula, British and Canadians are making as fast time as they can along the east and west coastal roads where enemy withdrawal has been covered by heavy demolitions.

The successful sea-borne assault in the West placed Pizzo in Allied hands before the vanguard of the main forces reached that far, and in the East the foremost elements have captured Monasterace Marina. Between these two points the Allied line swings back in a semicircle with its rear point in the central hill country around Cinquefrondo. Light contact has been made in the meantime with the German rearguard, but the primary Nazi objective is to get their troops northward past the Naples area before the Allies can get sufficiently inland from the beaches to cut them off.

In the various places now in Allied possession, the inhabitants have shown markedly friendly at-

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Allies Warn Italians In Balkans to Return

By the Associated Press

Cairo, Sept. 10

Italian troops in Greece and the Axis-dominated Balkan countries were warned today that unless they return home and surrender their arms to Allied soldiers they will receive no food or other supplies.

The warning was issued by Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, British Middle East Commander, after he had learned that Gen. Carlo Vecchiarelli, commanding Italian garrisons in Greece, had ordered his troops to "have no dealings with either the Germans, British or Americans."

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 10—Italy's unconditional surrender is interpreted by Balkan peoples as a decisive step toward their own emancipation from Axis domination.

Even those satellite states which owe to Germany and Italy their pseudo-independence or extension of their frontiers are now giving concrete evidence of their desire to end the war with the least possible sacrifice of their aggressive gains.

Throughout most of the Balkans, it is no exaggeration to say that Italy's collapse is regarded as a well-deserved end.

That country's cowardly invasion of Albania before the outbreak of the present war was a warning, especially to Yugoslavia and Greece of the imperialistic role Mussolini hoped to play in Southeast Europe.

Italians Not Efficient

To the Western democracies Italy appears as a weaker Axis partner which was "somehow quite different from Germany," but Balkan countries like Albania, Greece and Yugoslavia could paint a picture of an Italy which treated their nationals with as much cruelty and feeling of racial superiority as the Germans showed toward the Poles.

German occupation of any country did at least produce efficiency, but not so with Italian occupations.

In Greece where thousands were condemned to death and starvation,

Continued on Page 7, Column 6

Where's Duce? Rumors Flood World Capitals

While the situation in Italy remained officially obscure today, Europe seethed with sensational rumors of developments and pending developments on and near the Apennine peninsula.

Some appeared to have a basis in fact; some were plainly circulated for propaganda purposes, and still others were obviously pure fabrications.

But true or false, all were eagerly read as possible weather vanes to the course of events. Following are some of the outstanding rumors as relayed by the Associated Press:

LONDON—A Reuter dispatch from Stockholm quoted the Italian newspaper Corriere Della Sera as saying that Benito Mussolini, deposed Fascist Duce, had already been delivered to the Allies and transported to North Africa.

LONDON—The Berlin Radio said former Italian Premier Benito Mussolini would be chief of the German-sponsored "National Fascist Government."

BERN, Switzerland — Official Italian news sources were quoted as saying that King Victor Emmanuel had abdicated in favor of his son, Crown Prince Umberto

LONDON—The Rome Radio denied reports originating in Switzerland and broadcast by the Berlin Radio that King Victor Emmanuel had abdicated in favor of Crown Prince Umberto

LONDON—The London Daily Mail said Italy's most powerful warships—three 35,000-ton battleships, the Littorio, Vittorio Veneto and Impero—had escaped with a fleet of cruisers and destroyers from the Germans at La Spezia and were now steaming for Allied ports.

LONDON—A Berlin radiocast reported that an Italian battleship and a cruiser were sunk yesterday

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New Congress Faces Attacks That May Weaken Home Front

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—Congressmen returning to Washington following the Italian surrender show a disposition to go slow on civilian sacrifices and to delay further commitments in the hope that present war effort will suffice.

With a national election approaching and good news received from all military fronts, one of the hardest struggles in the forthcoming congressional term, which starts next Tuesday, may be to keep the Legislature keyed up to victory pitch.

Already strong opposition is being expressed to further taxes, while the Army's plans for larger enrollments are due for an all out investigation. A period of re-survey of the war situation on the civilian front is likely, and hearings have begun already by groups desiring revision of the Renegotiating War Contracts Law, by which billions of excess profits have been siphoned back to the Treasury.

Serves Double Purpose

Bonafide criticism of the working of this Law is heard from some sources, while other groups appear to be using this criticism as a cloak for demanding higher profits.

Possibly significant is the relaxing of the so-called "pleasure driving ban" on Eastern motorists during the absence of Congress, and the continued pressure on the Administration for more gasoline for the civilian front. It is hard to differentiate legitimate and reasonable requests in such pressure, but there is plenty of evidence to indicate that here too, selfish interests are prepared to mask their demands behind just grievances, and to exploit civilian discontent for their own ends.

Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, is back in the Capital, vigorously denouncing the fathers' draft, and pointing to the Italian surrender to support his case.

To Review Haverhill Ouster

Mr. May said his Committee would investigate Selective Service's dismissal of a Haverhill, Mass., draft board that refused to induct fathers while single men were exempted. He accused Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, of violating the intent of the Selective Service Law in ousting the five-man board.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana is organizing the same move against the military chiefs' program in the Senate.

Representative Frank Carlson (R) of Kansas cites recent Allied victories to support his contention that higher taxes are not any longer needed. A member of the House Ways and Means Committee which must decide the tax question, Mr. Carlson says higher taxes no longer represent an important issue.

Mr. Roosevelt asked Congress last Jan. 6 for some $16,000,000,000 of additional public savings or

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Führer Says Capitulation Of Partner Was Foreseen

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP)—Adolf Hitler, speaking in the midst of the crash of the Italian end of the Axis, told his people in a broadcast tonight that the capitulation of his southern partner had been foreseen and was due to an "absence of will."

It was the Führer's first speech in six months.

"Free of a heavy load which has been upon us since a long time and from pressing expectations, the moment has come now that I can talk to the German people without deluding myself or the public," he said in a speech which was recorded from the Berlin Radio by the Associated Press.

The collapse of Italy, he declared, was not because the "necessary German support was not forthcoming, but rather as a result of absence of will of those elements who, to crown their systematic sabotage, now have brought about the capitulation."

Completely silent through the reverses of Tunisia, Sicily and a summer Russian campaign, Hitler thus began his harangue—his first since March 21—which the chase of events in Italy finally had wrung from him.

"Italy was bound by treaty to declare its solidarity with Germany at once" at the outbreak of war, he said, but "the elements which have brought about the capitulation today, prevented immediate entry of Italy into the war in 1939."

Mussolini was determined to honor the treaty, he added, but "I had to show understanding of Il Duce's difficulties and did not press him. I left it to Mussolini not to enter the war at all, or to enter it at any time convenient for him."

Turning to Mussolini's fall, he charged Il Duce was ousted because of his demands for more complete powers to carry on the war after his last meeting with Hitler at Brenner Pass.

Red Army Praised By Admiral Standley

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 10

The British Broadcasting Company quoted a Moscow radiocast Sept. 8 by Admiral William H. Standley, U. S. Ambassador to Russia, in which he hailed the defeat of Italy and praised the Red Army for its success against the Germans in the Donets Basin.

"It will be a source of great satisfaction for free men everywhere," BBC quoted the Ambassador as saying, "to know that the forces fighting for freedom are gaining successes in every direction.

Nazis Cancel Victory-Arch Stone —Somebody Must Have Told Them!

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Germans have notified the Swedish stone industry to halt the quarrying of granite which they had ordered for the postwar construction of German victory monuments and official Nazi buildings.

An enormous contract for the stone was issued at the beginning of the war. Huge blocks of red, black, and grey granite have been stored in Sweden pending delivery to the Germans.

Signs on the blocks of stone read: "Property of the Building Inspector General of the Reich Capital of Berlin."

Northeast Airlines Seeks Flight to N. Y. Each Hour

Air service "every hour on the hour in an hour" between Boston and New York, with transportation to and from the airports included in the fare, was promised by Samuel J. Solomon, President of Northeast Airlines at the special hearing being conducted by the Civil Aeronautics Board in New York.

Mr. Solomon, whose company is the only New England air carrier seeking an extension from Boston to New York and one of seven air companies seeking New York-Boston routes, told the special CAB examiners that the frequent schedules his company hoped to operate would eliminate the necessity for making seat reservations in advance. He also said that Northeast planned to operate its own taxi service to and from airports without charge and eliminate the serving of meals in order to reduce travel costs.

20 Communities Represented

Testimony of Mr. Solomon, which was the first by an air carrier executive on behalf of his own company, followed statements by 20 representatives of various New England communities, declaring the need of air services for their cities.

New England's air transportation needs would best be served by a one-carrier air line operation serving the integrated community, which is the New England states and New York, Mr. Solomon stated. He said his company has always contemplated such a service.

In addition to direct Boston-New York service, Mr. Solomon contemplates frequent service by his company to Hartford, Conn., Lawrence, New Bedford, Fall River and Worcester, Mass., the last three communities being now without air service.

Northeast also has an application pending before the CAB which proposes to serve nearly 400 New England communities by helicopter passenger, mail, and express service.

New Plane Design

For his proposed Boston-New York operation, Mr. Solomon said he contemplated asking airplane manufacturers to consider the design of a plane seating between 50 to 60 passengers, powered by four engines, which would be unloaded or loaded at both ends similar to a trolley car.

Mr. Solomon said he would not oppose the application of other airlines, namely United and Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., to serve Boston directly from Midwest cities.

He said, however, that he would oppose entrance of North-South air carriers or other transcontinental air lines into the New York-Boston trade. "I believe they would be undesirable competition." Mr. Solomon said, "they are big enough now."

Howard S. Palmer, president and trustee of the New Haven Railroad, explaining his company's position in the hearing, said his belief that southern New England would be better served by an air line that had a close affiliation with the already existing rail carrier in this territory.

He said that New England Airlines, Inc., formerly TWA-New England, an affiliated air company of the New Haven Road, has obtained permission to have its application for a certificate heard at a later date.

Mr. Palmer said his company intends to press application for air service just as soon as it is in a position to do so.

Boston Hero Given Citation From Churchill

An American citizen who was serving as a boatswain on a Panamanian ship last winter was cited today by the British Government for his service in commanding a British lifeboat after he had undergone two torpedoings.

Peter J. Hyde of Boston, accompanied by his wife, received the formal "Commendation" from Sir Anthony George, British Consul-General here, in the local Consulate. The citation, on a card eight inches square, was signed by Winston S. Churchill, British Prime Minister.

After his Panamanian ship was sunk, Boatswain Hyde was picked up by a British ship, which in turn was sunk.

Mr. Hyde then took charge of the British lifeboat and "brought his seamanship and skill to bear in the management of the boat and so helped to save the lives of her people," the commendation read, adding that the group was rescued from the "bitter cold" after three and a half days.

Badges for Bullets

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—More than 100 Grand Army of the Republic badges, framed in a case for years at headquarters of the Women's Relief Corps, will be turned into bullets. Officers of the Corps, affiliated with the G. A. R., have decided the metal should be melted down and put to use in the present war.

Modernizing Of 'Mansions' Gets U. S. Help

Continued from Page 1

made adequate to keep men on the job, declared Mr. Dobbs.

Hence the special appeal to owners of bulky mansions in the critical areas closest to Fore River. Of the 400 homes wanted, 200 would be taken over by government lease with all expenses for modernization and carrying charges being paid by the government for as long as the lease runs. Money from rentals left over after these costs are paid would be returned to the owners. The places would revert to the original owners with all improvements after the lease.

The other 200 places would receive priorities on materials, awarded loan certificates at low interest rates, and be handled by the owners themselves as rental projects under private control.

In other words, if John Jones owns a 14-room house in Hingham, for example, he can obtain a priority certificate on materials for modernization and conversion of his place into two and three-room apartments. He gets a loan from his regular bank, repays privately, gets his own contractor and rents the place himself with no contact with the Government. The Government merely insures the bank against the failure of the homeowner to repay the loan.

Lease As Alternative

On the other hand, if Mr. Jones feels he cannot handle the project and doesn't want to continue paying taxes on the place for five to seven years, he can lease it to the Government to manage the rental property and handle all details for modernization. At the same time, the owner will be paid all amounts received for rentals over and above actual operating costs, and get the place back after the war with all improvements paid for.

Inspectors of the Home Owners Loan Corporation are being called upon by the NHA to handle the plans for modernization and select the places most appropriate for the housing program. Those places accepted must be in properly zoned sections of the towns, that is, in sections where rental projects are acceptible to the town zoning regulations.

Mr. Dobbs pointed out that the Government has started off with the small housing program as "a feeler" to find out how much housing is possible in the defense districts, while waiting to judge the volume of manpower obtainable through the draft of fathers and other sources within the districts themselves.

Government sponsorship of old-home improvements is considered a step toward the revival of real estate values in some neighborhoods which have been headed toward decadence. "Anything done to revive the values of the old houses," said Mr. Dobbs, "will help to lift real estate price structures generally. Modernization of old houses, rather than building new places, will save materials and eliminate the threat of concentrated overhousing when the war is ended."

'Gas' Use Cut 50 Per Cent At Camp Edwards

The one-month-old War Price and Rationing Board at Camp Edwards has, by careful scrutiny and intelligent decision on the applications of some 6,000 of the Army personnel, cut the consumption of gasoline by about 50 per cent, according to the Office of Price Administration today.

A message of commendation was sent to Major H. C. Eggleston and Corp. Francis Cahill—the men directly responsible—by Lawrence J. Bresnahan, District OPA Director, for "an outstanding job in the conservation of gasoline and tires."

Military personnel at the Camp are required to have tires examined periodically at a service station within the Camp, and to follow much the same requirements for recapping as the civilian, it was disclosed.

A similar board is now planned for Fort Devens, OPA said today.

No-Speeding Drive Opens in Lawrence

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 10 (AP)—A campaign was started today to halt speeding by motoring war workers on Route 28 between Lawrence and Boston.

James J. Perry, Motor Vehicle Inspector, reported that three fatal accidents had occurred on the highway this year. Each mishap apparently resulted from violations of Governor Saltonstall's speed limit edict of 35 miles an hour, Mr. Perry said, and added that violations appear to be most flagrant between 5 and 7 a. m. and 4 and 7 p. m.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cooler

Boston and Vicinity — Somewhat cooler today and continued cool tonight. Gentle to moderate winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Slightly cooler today and cooler in interior tonight.

Southwestern Maine—Somewhat cooler today and tonight.

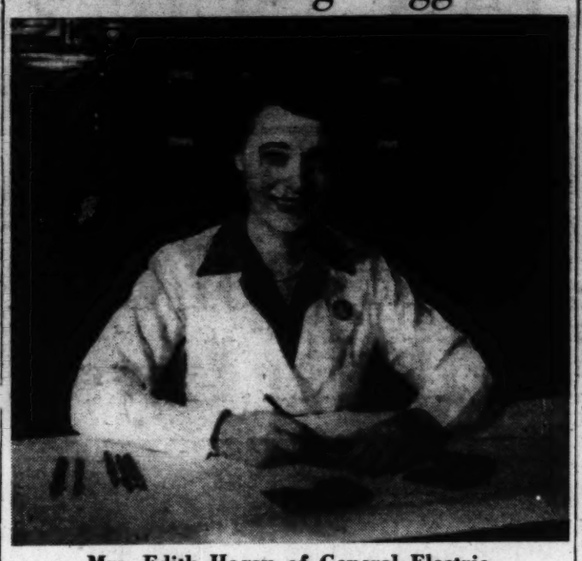
New Hampshire and Vermont — Somewhat cooler today and continued cool tonight. Scatter light showers in mountains today.

Eastport to Block Island — No small craft or storm warnings are being displuayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 8:38 p. m.; height 10.3 feet. Saturday, 9:15 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.

Record-Breaking 'Suggester'



Mrs. Edith Hogan of General Electric

Employed at the West Lynn, Mass., plant of the company, she won $1,250 for an idea which broke a bottleneck.

Many Awards Made to Women In G. E. 'Suggestion' Contests

Highest awards for suggesting short cuts in the General Electric plants, during the first half of this year, have been made to women. Mrs. Edith Hogan of the West Lynn, Mass., works received $1,250 for a suggestion which broke a bottleneck in producing calibrated dials.

Mrs. Anna Turnbull of the Bridgeport, Conn., works earned $900 for an idea saving hundreds of hours of labor and releasing many skilled operators for other work. She realized that it would be quicker to burn off with a hot wire cotton wrappings on head-set cords, used in military communications, than to clip them off with scissors.

Mrs. Hogan, an attractive young woman with dark hair and gray eyes, laughingly admits that she likes to make her work as easy as possible and she likes to do the same for her fellow-workers, though sometimes it takes a while to break down a habit of using a slower, harder method. The best way, she usually finds, is the less arduous in the end, and the one that raises the amount in the pay envelope.

The suggestion which broke the bottleneck in producing instruments much needed by the armed forces was that the scales of carefully calibrated dials on the instruments be marked mechanically instead of by hand. The Company estimates that it resulted in a saving of 400 hours of woman work a week.

Mrs. Hogan has received a number of smaller awards for other suggestions made during the five or six years in the instruments department, and the check given to her recently is the largest ever paid to any worker of the General Electric Company for suggestions.

For several years before taking on her present job she worked in the laboratory of the West Lynn plant. Her husband is also employed there, in the screw machine department. She works the day shift from seven to half-past three, takes care of her own home and finds a couple of evenings a week for bowling.

She has invested her "suggestion check" in war bonds. She has no intention of remaining at the factory after the war.

According to the Schenectady, N. Y., office, the Company accepted 11,395 ideas for saving materials or time, during the six-month period. The employees received in return $127,515.

One of the leading "suggestors" in the Schenectady Works is W. B. Myers, Jr., a clerk. His largest of three awards amounted to $600, his total sum was $915. One of his ideas dispensed with a machining operation as well as transportation between buildings in the manufacture of gears for vital war apparatus.

Two girls at West Lynn, Miss Margaret McCarthy and Miss Magda Gustavsen, received $100 apiece for suggesting improvements on their jobs last February. John Poland in the same plant received $96, and John Hansbury was awarded $93 for ideas eliminating waste and spoilage.

The record-holders previous to Mrs. Hogan's award were three men who received $1,200 each.

Crowds Greet Picture Stars In Boston for Third War Loan

Continued from Page 1

for the cause of the Third War Loan, while James Cagney, for instance, will sing, and the remainder of the stars will appear in duets and trio performances.

The revised route of the parade will take the stars from the Columbus Avenue exit of the Statler Hotel, in the inevitable jeeps, down Stuart Street to Washington, to School, to Beacon, to Charles, to Park Square, where the units of the parade will disband.

Bond Purchases

War Bond purchases continued in heavy volume this morning, the Massachusetts War Finance Committee reported, as investors moved in line at the post offices, movie theaters, banks, investment houses, and department stores in Boston to add their financial bit to the $15,000,000,000 national goal of the Third War Loan for the United States Treasury.

Enthusiasm generated by the Hollywood Bond Cavalcade parade was expected to move the War Loan totals up. Approximately 100,000 spectators were expected to line the route of the parade and bring their potential bond-purchasing power to the bond-selling locations.

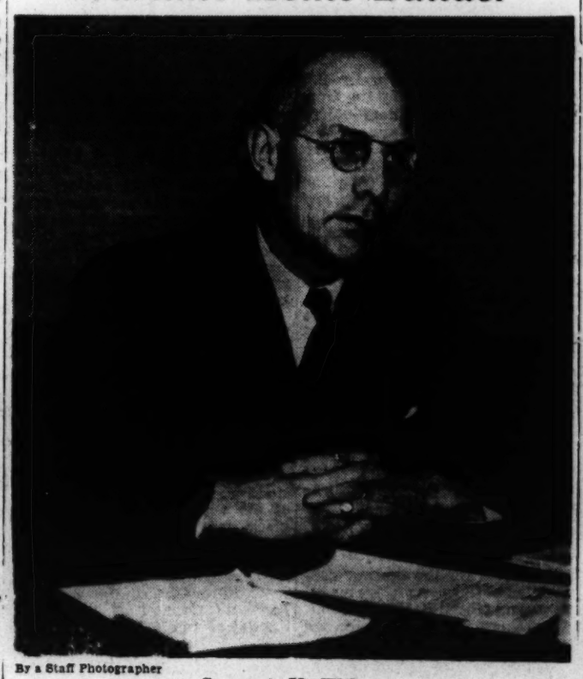
It was estimated that many parade watchers would buy bonds, which it was necessary to have in order to secure tickets to the Boston Garden show.

First Bond Buyer

The honor of buying the first Third War Loan bond to "Back the Attack" went, appropriately enough to Private Edward P. de Joinville, of Shrewsbury, Mass., wounded Marine now in Chelsea Naval Hospital. Private de Joinville, a veteran of Guadalcanal, is credited with having shot the first Japanese officer in the battle for that Pacific island.

Although commercial banks are not participating in the Third Loan, Joseph E. Perry, State Commissioner of Banks, yesterday urged all Massachusetts chartered savings banks and co-operative banks to buy bonds during the drive.

Wartime Home Builder



By a Staff Photographer

Sumner K. Wiley

Regional Director of the Federal Public Housing Agency

Move to Avert The Rationing Of Milk Urged

Averting of the rationing of milk, poultry, and eggs—predicted by Jan. 1 unless steps are taken immediately to relieve the shortage of feed for cattle—was advocated today, coincident with the establishment of consumers' ceiling prices on milk by the Office of Price Administration.

Dr. Roger B. Corbett, President of the Northeastern Dairy Conference, told farmers attending an agricultural committee meeting called by the New England Council last night that only through the appointment of a National Food Administrator, with authority to control both farm prices and distribution of products, could such things be avoided.

At the same time, Robert F. Thurrell, President of the Northeastern Poultry Council, declared that poultry and eggs would be rationed for the same reason. He said that "unless the Government takes immediate steps to correct this situation . . . cities in this section of the country may be faced with food riots in the near future."

It is almost impossible to obtain corn, an essential feed for dairy cattle, the farmers were told, because of the price ceiling which made it more profitable for Midwestern farmers to feed it to their hogs.

Inability of farmers to obtain corn for their livestock has forced them to use substitute products of inferior quality. This situation, it was explained—plus the fact that the milk ceiling has kept the margin of profit very low—has resulted in a sharp liquidation of dairy herds.

Mr. Thurrell asserted that it is impossible for New England farmers to meet the 1943 egg production goal of 164,500,000 dozens, because of the national policy on feed prices and production.

Meantime, the OPA today issued its consumers guide with ceiling prices for fluid milk in the various Eastern Massachusetts Counties. These range from an over-the-counter price of from 14 to 20 cents a quart, to delivered prices which range from 16 to 20 cents a quart.

Council Lays N. E. Needs Before Its Congressmen

Designed to get more of the New England viewpoint worked into lawmaking at Washington, a New England program of legislation was outlined to members of Congress from this region gathered here today for the 72d quarterly meeting of the New England Council.

Policies offered by the Council's president, Edward E. Chase of Portland, Maine, to the Senators and Representatives included:

A common sense foreign policy, legislation to help rather than hinder business in doing its necessary job, simplification of federal taxation, vigilance to prevent the social security system from turning into a federal hand-out, and protection of the currency.

This is the first time that members of the New England Council and the New England delegation in Congress have got together at a session within New England. Previously a few similar conferences have been held at Washington.

Eighteen members of Congress met here with business, agricultural and other leaders of this region for a mutual exchange of points of view.

Promote Unity

Organization of the New England delegation in Congress by the assignment of special functions to selected individuals was also recommended by the Council President. Those assigned, he pointed out, could then "serve as contact points and centers of information on particular subjects, in order to promote unity in New England along lines of common interest."

The program on which Mr. Chase urged prompt action by Congress was this:

"A foreign policy frankly based upon realism and national interest, implemented by adequate force committed to maintain peace, instituted and ratified by constitutional procedure, depending for support upon the general approval of the enlightened and the complete silence of the ignorant.

"A definition of the functions and fields of free enterprise, and of the scope and purpose of business regulation; a restriction upon the expansion of government into the field of business without clear showing of necessity and without express legal authority; a declaration of intention regarding the responsibility of industry for postwar re-employment, and an indication of the measure of government support of postwar construction and production; with legislation designed to make possible the accomplishment by the business organism of the tasks assigned.

Federal Taxation

"A thorough overhauling of the system of Federal taxation, to simplify procedure and computation, and promote the established policy for free enterprise by substituting incentives for handicaps, using the elimination of waste motion and complexities to reconcile the beneficiaries of simplification to increased tax collections.

"A declaration of the right of individual security expressly conditioned by the obligation to work to the extent of capacity, fixing the responsibility for providing the opportunity, and stimulating the production to a level where a guarantee of security can be made good by stressing the obligation to work, rather than by providing the population with spending money.

"Legislation fixing the maximum amount of currency to be outstanding and drastic measures to bring back into circulation the hoarded currency."

No special favors of advantages are asked by New England, Mr. Chase declared. "In civilian supply, we want an equitable distribution, whether of surplus or shortage," he added.

"We would like to see an increase in New England's representation on Congressional Committees dealing with legislation affecting our economic interests, notably on the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to which has been or may be referred important legislation on freight rates, risks, capital, and aviation policy."

Farm Condition

Reviewing the agricultural situation in New England, Carl R. Smith, Maine Commissioner of Agriculture, told the Council that the price of milk was too low to continue the production that is so vitally needed.

"The only reason that milk production has been maintained at its present volume during this summer is because of excellent pasturage conditions," he reported. "Considering the present high price for inferior quality dairy feeds and the shortage and high cost of farm labor, unless a substantial increase in the price of milk is granted promptly, we may look forward to the rationing of the number one nutritional food product, milk. This is not a false alarm. The auctions of our dairy herds have started in earnest and they will multiply as long as the present condition exists."

Noting that New England is an 80 per cent deficit area as far as its total food requirements are concerned, Commissioner Smith said it appeared desirable to increase its agricultural production, as far as practicable, on a sound basis. Substantial additions to the number of beef cattle and sheep might profitably be made.

War Contracts

War contracts are not being renegotiated, they are being "arbitrarily broken by one of the contracting parties," Ralph E. Flanders, President of Jones and Lamson Machine Company of Springfield, Vt., and a former President of the New England Coucil, told the conference.

Mr. Flanders, who is a member of the Byrnes' Economic Stabilization Board, proposed the following measures to bring renegotiation within its original meaning:

(1) Amend the law so that it would authorize renegotiation only on war materials not under OPA price control; (2) require that the renegotiators consider the earnings after taxes; (3) require the Price Adjustment Boards to take into account the necessity for postwar reserves; and (4) leave the rest for the drastic provisions of the wartime tax laws.

U. S. Pays Into Local Coffers Large Sums in 'Lieu of Taxes'

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Who says Uncle Sam doesn't pay taxes?

In the last six months, New England's war housing projects owned and operated by the Federal government have paid more than $600,000 into local treasuries, the Federal Public Housing Authority in Boston announced today.

Of course, Uncle Sam cannot legally pay taxes as that term is generally applied. But he gets around that technicality by placing war housing contributions to local communities under the heading "in lieu of taxes." It's merely Uncle Sam's way of advising Sumner K. Wiley, Regional Public Housing Director, that all this vast housing program for war workers should contribute financially to the general welfare of the communities in which the housing is located.

The $600,509 already paid to local communities "in lieu of taxes" has come from only 24 of the nearly 100 war housing projects already finished in New England. But this is only the start of a new war housing venture for Uncle Sam which will ultimately result in the annual payment of millions of dollars to local treasuries in taxes based on local tax rates and routine assessments on property, Mr. Wiley declared.

Self-Liquidating

As a matter of fact, war housing projects are expected to be self-liquidating, paying their own taxes and operational costs from incomes obtained in rents. These tax payments are made possible by the Lanham Act which requires war housing to help out the local communities financially, Mr. Wiley explained.

Tax payments are determined by applying the local tax rate to valuations and deducting from this total the costs of municipal services which the projects are carrying themselves. In other words, if the town or city does not provide such service as garbage disposal, and the project undertakes to handle this service "on its own," the costs of this service is deducted from the tax the project would normally pay.

That is because it has been found that certain services can be rendered more effectively and for considerable less expense than the city or town could perform them. In some instances street lighting is supplied to war housing projects by electric meters located within the projects rather than by the municipal lighting system. This is to save the initial costs of linking the projects in with the vast municipal network without assurance that the projects would need this service when the war is over.

Garbage removal is met through separate contracts rather than by including this service within the existing municipal contracts. Snow removal, fire hydrants, street maintenance and trash and ash removal are handled in most instances by the projects themselves. While these service arrangements and payments "in lieu of taxes" are only now being worked out for war housing projects, slum clearance ventures and other low-income projects engineered before the war have been contributing to community treasuries for some time, the Housing Director pointed out.

Leading Parade

Leading the parade of war housing projects, so-called, is the South Boston, Old Harbor Village extension which has paid $133,574 to the city treasury "in lieu of taxes." Other large projects contributing to local treasuries during the first year of tax payments are located in Bridgeport, Waterbury and New Haven, Conn.; Ayer and Springfield, Mass.; Bangor, Bath and Kittery, Maine; Manchester, N. H., and Newport, R. I.

In practically all instances, Mr. Wiley made it clear that war housing projects have been built on vacant land invariably assessed on the local books as "acreage." And in all excepting a very few instances, the Government has leased the properties so that when the war is over they will revert to the original owners. Public utilities are usually taken care of by the Government.

Thumbing over the records of the vast war housing undertaking in New England, Mr. Wiley produced the following latest figures on projects: 87 completed and in full operation throughout New England; 53 are under construction; 9 are in the blueprint stage for construction within the next six months; 24 are now contributing to local treasuries "in lieu of taxes."

Of this total of 149 projects finished, being finished and contemplated, 31 are the so-called dormitory, demountable type, 113 are single-family home projects and 5 are strictly trailer communities. They are expected to house 150,000 people, or some 35,000 families.

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Television Is Called Step In Spot Printing of News

CHICAGO, Sept. 10 (AP)—The possibility of a number of changes in methods of handling news in the future was considered at the wartime conference of the Associated Press Managing Editors Association yesterday.

William J. McCambridge, General Manager of the Press Association, spoke of developments in radar, television and facsimile transmission, and advised news executives to "be alert to the changing conditions."

Stanley Barnett of the Cleveland Plain Dealer reported none of the newspapermen he consulted "expressed fear of the news competition of radio," and that they felt "radio newscasting had stimulated interest in the press." He quoted one of them as saying newspapers would have to meet postwar radio competition by improving themselves in a manner that would call for "more specialists, more background, higher speed and considerable resourcefulness."

Mr. McCambridge said for six or seven years he had advocated that newspapers get into the field of frequency modulation, "not only because it would tie them into the radio field but because of the latent advantages it will eventually give them in other fields tied up with the dissemination of information to the public."

"The last time I was in London, one of the press services there was using television to cover the horse races, finding it faster than wires to the track," he added. "What is to prevent the development of television to the point where it can be used in courtrooms or in other ways?

"Will the future managing editor sit at his desk scanning the story as it is being sent by television, while other newsmen in his office are writing the story from sets close by, and still in other offices cameramen will be making pictures? . . .

"Today, in a short space of time and on an economical basis, facsimiles of about anything can be transmitted and received. . . . Anything of that nature must have some application to the press."

Mr. Barnett commended radio executives who, he said, had brought newscasting "from the forest of irresponsibility to the paths of integrity."

"It seems to me one point is clear and that is a greater opportunity for newspapers to develop and enlarge their coverage of local news and features, a field in which the radio can offer little real competition," Mr. Barnett said.

"I venture to suggest that the newspaper of the future will be somewhat smaller, it will be easier and more convenient to read and, with a strengthened editorial page, it should march forward to greater glory as the palladium of our liberties."

'Editors' Lose Air

CHICAGO, Sept. 10 (AP)—Paul W. White, News Director of the Columbia Broadcasting System, has announced that it is the policy of CBS not to allow any commentator or news analyst to express his own "editorial opinions" on the air on controversial issues.

"We have got rid of the last one," Mr. White said. He did not elaborate. CBS officials said the system has had a standing rule against editorial views on the air for some time.

Second Exchange of Nationals

Associated Press from United States Navy

A Brighter Side of the War Picture

The gold and blue colors of Sweden painted on her hull, the former liner Gripsholm is loaded with 1,330 Japanese nationals and United States and Canadian Red Cross supplies at her New York pier before sailing Sept. 2 for Mormugao, Portuguese India, to meet the Japanese exchange ship Teia Maru, with 1,500 Americans, Canadians, and other Western Hemisphere nationals aboard.

Job Security Only Guarantee for Veterans

What of the peacetime future of veterans of World War II? In four articles, of which this is the second, an analysis of present plans and probable aid for adjusting returning servicemen to civilian life is presented.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Except for laws providing benefits and rehabilitation for disabled veterans, the only "guarantee" for the veterans of World War II on the statute books today is Section 8 of the Selective Service Act—the so-called job security clause. It provides:

1. That if a veteran applies to his employer within 40 days after his discharge from the service, that employer must restore the man (or woman, for the women in al services are included) to his old job at his old pay, "or one of like seniority, status and pay, unless the employer's circumstances have so changed as to make it impossible or unreasonable to do so."

2. The employer must maintain insurance and other benefits for an employee in the service in accordance with terms prevailing at the time of his departure.

3. An employee so rehired cannot be fired without cause for one year.

4. And if the employer fails to do so, he can be compelled by the courts and forced to compensate "for any loss of wages or benefits" from the time the veteran made application for the job.

This being part of the Selective Service Act, it is administered by the Re-employment Division of Selective Service.

Section 8 has been described variously as ambiguous impractical, unenforceable and as full of holes as Hamburg. Certain it is that is a declaration of intent—but a powerful one—rather than an attempt by Congress to set up an ironclad statute to put the veterans back in civilian life just where they left off. Such an attempt would be more impractical than Section 8.

The important thing is that Section 8 is working. Men are being discharged from the armed services at the rate of about 7,000 a week (more than 500,000 already have been mustered out) and while men are still going into the services at many times that number, it has provided a fair sampling.

Selective Service says as yet it has had no report that court action has been invoked to enforce Section 8.

In most cases where difficulties have arisen, a compromise between the veteran and his former employer has been worked out by reemployment members of the local boards.

It is obvious that many employers who will have shut up shop or changed their businesses will have no jobs for the men they formerly employed. It is also obvious that if the men have been rendered unfit to perform the tasks they formerly did, the employer is not bound to reinstate them in their old jobs at the same pay.

There are other things on the fire for those men and women. As one observer here put it: "It's becoming more apparent every day that if there are just 11,000,000 jobs in the country when the men come home, those who will get them will be the 11,000,000 veterans."

Henry Hughes Hough

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—Rear Admiral Henry Hughes Hough, retired, who passed on here yesterdya, was former Governor of the Virgin Islands and Commandant of the First Naval District and the Navy Yard at Boston from 1933 to 1935, when he retired.

Admiral Hough was born on the French island of St. Pierre Miquelon, near Newfoundland, and was graduated from the United States Naval Academy. Promoted through the grades, he became a rear admiral in 1924.

He served on the Morris in the Spanish-American War, and during World War I he was district commander in Brest, France, and later was a commissioner of the prisoner of war conference at Bern, Switzerland. He became director of naval intelligence in 1923 after his service the previous year as Governor of the Virgin Islands.

Army-Navy Size Showdown Sought

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—Calling for a showdown on the whole question of further enlarging the Army and Navy, Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California declared bluntly today: "I am of the opinion the present numbers in the armed forces are sufficient."

As he cleared the decks for the second day of hearings on the manpower situation in general and the West Coast's problems in particular, Senator Downey told reporters he was "impressed" by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey's comment following Italy's surrender. The Selective Service Director was quoted as saying, "We probably won't have to mobilibe as many men for the remainder of the war as we have in the past."

This statement, however, hardly dovetailed with the testimony of General Hershey's assistant, Lieut. Col. Francis V. Keesling, chief legislative and liaison officer for Selective Service. Urging recommittal of the Wheeler bill which would defer pre-Pearl Harbor fathers from the draft until next Jan. 1, Colonel Keesling declared:

"Congress by enacting such legislation would be making a decision contrary to the views of the High Command and which might require modification of war plans or hinder their execution."

Meanwhile a general investigation of Selective Service was projected by Chairman Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky of the House Military Committee, who accused draft officials of trying to destroy the autonomy of local boards.

Mr. May said the inquiry, which will begin soon after Congress convenes next Wednesday, was prompted by dismissal of members of Local Draft Board 76 at Haverhill, Mass., this week after they announced they would not induct pre-Pearl Harbor fathers so long as single men were available.

"Congress certainly never intended that the local draft boards be dominated and controlled by Washington," Mr. May said. "Our intention was that each board have jurisdiction in its own territory, subject to appeals, and that the draft be operated in a democratic manner. Any attempt on the part of Washington to destroy the autonomy of the local boards is serious."

Colonel Keesling replied that national headquarters had no desire or intention to dictate to local boards, but claimed the Haverhill Board had acted in direct violation of national policy, and "there was nothing that could be done except to remove them."

In yesterday's hearing before a Senate Military Subcommittee, Colonel Keesling estimated that 446,000 fathers will have to be inducted by the first of next year, after allowing for the maximum that can be obtained from 4-F and other deferred groups.

By Dec. 31, he calculated, 11,724,066 men will have been taken into the services, although he pointed out that not all of them still are in, due to casualties, discharges, and similar causes.

Yard Man Tried To Save Limited

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10 (AP)—A locomotive engineer made a last-minute effort to stop the Pennsylvania Railroad's Congressional Limited as it roared through the twilight on its disastrous Labor Day run—part of it on fire—the railroad company disclosed after a closed inquiry.

Terminal Superintendent J. L. Cranwell disclosed the story in relating testimony offered by Harold McClintoc, a switching locomotive engineer. Mr. McClintoc was at work near a yard office when the express streaked past him about a mile from where it wrecked. He rushed to the yard clerk with the news but before he could signal the train to halt it crashed.

Engineman Fred Schaller, who was at the throttle, testified that the train was moving 56 miles an hour when it piled up, Mr Cranwell said.

The superintendent quoted Mr. Schaller as saying that he applied the brakes twice in an effort to slow the express to 50 miles an hour, which Mr. Cranwell reported was the maximum permitted on a curve about 500 yards ahead. Previously the company had said 45 miles an hour was the limit.

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In France, men lift their heads and shake the shrug of resignation from their shoulders; in Holland, Belgium, Poland, Norway and the Balkans, in China, the Indies and the Philippines, there grows the certainty that, as surely as the sun rises, as surely as rivers flow to the sea, men and the children of men may soon be free.

Here in America, we see in Italy the first rewards of all our sacrifice and sweat and pain. But, Italy is only the dawn—and we are quick to recognize that now is the time to drive on with quickened pace, working, building, forging ahead, to hasten final victory, the coming of a further dawn—when soldiers coming home, and men and women who have kept that home, will build together an even greater America on the sound foundations of the old.

An America where nothing will stifle men's ambitions or their will to dare. An America where there will be useful work for all—and for all, equality of opportunity and the right of men to make the most of their ability . . .

An America—and a *world*—where there will be the freedom we're fighting for . . . the freedom of each individual to speak, to worship, to work, to live, to be useful to himself and to his fellow men.

But it is *only* dawn in Italy, and lest this dawn prove false . . . we must drive on! Work now with *all* our strength! Fight harder than we have fought before . . . in factories, homes and in the fields of war!

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News of the Screen in Hollywood and Boston — Monet Canvases Shown

Powell and Miss Lamarr To Co-Star in Film Comedy

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

In a vehicle which has some appearance of having been originally fashioned for William Powell and Myrna Loy, Mr. Powell and Hedy Lamarr will stage a debate on some of the fundamental differences between astronomy and astrology. The picture is "The Heavenly Body," and the producers are M-G-M.

The score, written by Jacques Thierry, turns upon some of the misunderstandings in a household where the wife believes the stars have something to do with revealing the future, and the husband, a professor of astronomy, believes they reveal only distances.

* * *

James Craig enters the picture as an adventurous air-raid warden, and Fay Bainter and Spring Byington are united again for the first time since "The War Against Mrs. Hadley." Mr. Craig had a recent success in "The Human Comedy."

The picture also marks another reunion, that of Producer Arthur Hornblow and Director Alexander Hall. This will be the first picture each has made for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, and the first they have made together since "The Pursuit of Happiness," which they put together for Paramount in 1934.

Mr. Hornblow is no stranger to comedy. "The Major and the Minor," "The Ghost Breakers," and "Nothing But the Truth" are some of his successes. Mr. Hall has made almost nothing but comedy in his long motion picture career.

Michael Arlen, who wrote the screen play, and whose own stories have frequently been made into pictures, was brought to Hollywood by the war. He is forsaking big city sophistication for once. This is a "typical American" piece. A good deal of the comedy occurs in an observatory, and for thees scenes a nearly exact copy of the Palomar Observatory was constructed on the studio lot.

* * *

Only slightly smaller than the actual observatory, the M-G-M imitation will be in operation before its original. The war interrupted work on the great 200-inch reflector telescope at Palomar.

Miss Lamarr's humor is proving one of the pleasant surprises of Hollywood. Brought here for glamorous roles she has nevertheless proved in several recent pictures that she is equally at home with comedy. It is not unlikely, the studio intimates, that she will be given more and more of these lighter roles. Robert Sully, Morris Ankrum, Connie Gilchrist, Phyllis Kennedy, and Marietta Canty round out the cast.

Hedy Lamarr, William Powell, and James Craig
In MGM's forthcoming production, "The Heavenly Body"

© Paramount

Veronica Lake
In "So Proudly We Hail," continuing for a second week at the Metropolitan.

Impressionist Works Seen At The Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has assembled in the gallery devoted to modern French painting a group of canvases by the French Impressionist, Claude Monet. The museum happens to be well supplied with works by that innovator, and it supplies us with an opportunity to see his special skills and to estimate the breadth of his talents.

A dozen canvases record the French countryside with bright color, scintillating light, and cheering expressiveness. It is hard to believe that this painter was subject to the thrusts and jibes of critics only half a dozen decades ago. He seems so happy, so honest, so inoffensive. Yet, in 1874, he was one of the group that was dubbed with insulting intent, Impressionist. Those "little touches" of color that capturpd all the differences in surface and texture created by light, were held to be sheer bad cuisine, an inability to lay on paint clearly and with workmanlike precision.

Monet, Sisley, Pissarro were trying to be truer to the exact appearance of things, by breaking up color, resolving everything into a chromatic scheme that produced vibrancy, illumination, and the peculiar fluctuating character that prevails among all visible things. By getting away from the academic smoothness, clear outlines, uniform color, they considered they were achieving a truer image.

The Impressionists were not altering the view of things; on the contrary, they felt that they came closer to faithful recording of outer appearance than any artist who preceded them. True enough, others used their multi-colored palette and dots, daubs and "impressions" for ulterior purpose, striving to express feeling, symbolize, recreate. In the Monets of this display we can see the forerunner of Van Gogh's swirling brush, Matisse's emotional spirals, and Picasso's "confetti dot" garniture. But these latter were to assume a more romantic role than that of naturalistic reporter.

Here we see Monet painting at dawn and dusk, in the glittering light of midsummer, in soft gray mists, in dull winter light. No two canvases have the same gamut of color, no two show a similar tonal scheme. It took continual study, patient watchfulness, an impassioned dedication to the job, to produce in this fashion.

Monet was in continuous pursuit of light, light as it influenced every surface that responded to it, light as it was conditioned by color, by shape, by proximity to neighboring shapes and masses. The shadows were as provocative as the illuminated areas. They were full of color, color which was there for anyone who was willing to see it.

The Monet canvases include scenes of Argenteuil, Antibes, Venice; they show versions of the frequently painted haystacks and pond lilies. They reveal the endless, everchanging scene of nature which the Impressionist recorded in its very transitoriness.

Ballet Russe Plans

The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo is scheduled to open its 1943-44 season in Cleveland on Oct. 8, tour until about the middle of April, and then return to New York for a spring season.

Alexandra Danilova, Igor Youskevitch and Frederic Franklin continue as principals; Nathalie Krassovska has rejoined the company, and Ruthanna Boris, premiere danseuse of the Metropolitan Opera Ballet, joins as first soloist. Mary Ellen, who danced in Balanchine's "Ballet Imperial" last season and also in "Rosalinda," and Julia Harvath of "The Vagabond King" are other acquisitions; and it is said that Bambi Linn of "Oklahoma" may be.

Missing from the roster are the names of Mia Slavenska, Lubov Roudenko, Milada Mladova, Sonia Woicikowska, Roland Guerard, Katia Geleznova, Tatiana Kelepovska, David Tihmar, Slava Toumine, Robert Pagent, and Casimir Kokitch, who is now in the army.

New works planned are "The Red Poppy" in a revised version by Igor Schwezoff, with scenery and costumes by Boris Aronson; a revival of Bronislava Nijinska's "Etude" to music of Bach; a Spanish ballet by Pilar Lopez, to music by Pittaluga, with stage designs by a Spanish painter—perhaps; and as soon as she can get around to it, a Degas ballet by Agnes de Mille, after her popular solo of other years, "Ballet Class." Looking even farther ahead, possibly into another season, is a ballet in the eighteenth-century manner by Arthur Mahoney, to Handel's "Alcina" Suite.

Stage Door Canteen To Open Here Sept. 16

The Boston Stage Door Canteen, located in the building with the Copley Theater at 447 Stuart Street, will be opened on Thursday, Sept. 16, as the latest in the chain of soldier hospitality centers of the American Theater Wing. Heading the opening program will be Governor Saltonstall, Gertrude Lawrence, and Helen Menken. A radio hook-up with a program shifting between Boston and New York will broadcast the proceedings.

Co-chairmen of the new canteen are Frances Starr and Mrs. Malcolm Bradley French, head of the Cushman Club. Mrs. French will be the active director. The Messrs. Shubert have donated the use of the premises, and the theater unions and craft guilds are cooperating.

'. . . And Then Japan'

The March of Time feature, ". . . And Then Japan" with a commentary by Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, will be shown at the South Station Theater beginning today. Other short features on the program will include a film version of Edgar Allan Poe's "The Tell-Tale Heart"; "Common Cause"; "Champion Maker," telling of Bud Sawin, swimming coach at Indianapolis; Enric Madriguera and his orchestra; cartoons in color; the Three Stooges; and newsreels.

Elmer Frye; Warner Bros.

Humphrey Bogart

To be seen on the screen at the Paramount and Fenway in the return engagement of "The Oklahoma Kid."

'We've Never Been Licked'

Walter Wanger's topical melodrama, "We've Never Been Licked," made for Universal, began showings Thursday at the RKO Boston Theater. The picture shows how Brad Craig, played by Richard Quine, proves his patriotic mettle despite the ostracism visited upon him by fellow students at Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College when it looks as if he had turned traitor.

The military and naval history of the United States is not the subject, as one might think from the title of the film, which will be enjoyed most by persons who do not mind how many trick twists are given to the story so long as it maintains a steady head of excitement.

There are thrills aplenty in the closing scenes when Brad, working from a Japanese plane, directs the attack of the American bombers against an enemy carrier, and winds up in a blaze of glory by making a suicide dive upon the ship.

There is much for everybody to enjoy in the scenes of life at the college, with its rigorous discipline enforced by the student body. Brad comes in for special attention because he declares at first that he thinks hazing is childish. He becomes as enthusiastic as the rest when he realizes that, as head of the school, "Pop" Lambert says: "A man has to prove that he can take orders before he can give them."

There are many incidents showing the hearty, youthful spirit of the school, and the students' fine voices are often lifted up in rousing choruses. There are numerous scenes in which the youngsters march to their exceptional bands. The romantic element is supplied by Anne Gwynne, "Pop's" granddaughter, who is courted by Brad and his roommate, Cy Jenkins, played in a pleasant Will Rogers manner by Noah Beery, Jr. Harry Davenport is a delight as "Pop," whom everybody loves. Martha O'Driscoll makes a slight part pleasant.

Film Plays and Players

William Bendix will have the title role in "The Hairy Ape," screen version of Eugene O'Neill's drama, to be made for United Artist release by Jules Levey.

* * *

Twentieth Century-Fox will make a picture to be called "The Purple Heart," based on a military decoration instituted by George Washington and revived by President Roosevelt. Lewis Milestone will direct.

* * *

Columbia will make a sequel to "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," to be called "Mr. Jordan Returns," with Claude Rains again in the title role.

Peggy O'Neill will have the lead in a Technicolor musical about youth hostels to be made for United Artists by Charles R. Rogers. Sammy Kaye and his orchestra will appear in this film.

* * *

Warner Brothers plan to film "Outward Bound" again, with John Garfield in the role played by Leslie Howard in the 1930 screen production of Sutton Vane's play.

* * *

Bronco Billy Anderson, one of the favorites in Westerns in the days of silent films, will appear in one of Columbia's one-reel Screen Snapshots.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands. XV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Programs in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Marching On. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG6, 15.25 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Talk by William Holt. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Songs. GSC 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Theater: Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Report From the Aleutians," 1:50, 5, 8:05. "Stage Door Canteen," 2:35, 5:45, 8:45.

Fenway—"Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart, 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. "Someone to Remember," Mabel Paige, John Craven. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:10, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 8:55.

Kenmore—"Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Jack Oakie. 3, 6:20, 9:50. "Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat. 1, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—"Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers, 10 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:04. "Dr. Rhythm," Bing Crosby. 11:56 a. m., 3:12, 6:36, 10.

Metropolitan—"Hoosier Holiday." Dale Evans. 9:50 a. m., 1:14, 4:38, 8:02. "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. 11:05 a. m., 2:29, 5:53, 9:26.

Modern—"Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabella, John Sutton. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:25, 7:55.

Orpheum—"Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:30, 10:25. "Buckskin Frontier," Richard Dix. 9:20 a. m., 12:15, 3:10, 6:05, 9:05.

Paramount—"Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35. "Someone to Remember," Mabel Paige, John Craven. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:10.

RKO-Boston—"We've Never Been Licked," Richard Quine, Anne Gwinne. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 6:50, 10:15. Stage Show: 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 8:45.

Scollay—"Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:10. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Gladys George. 10:05 a. m., 1:35, 4:40, 7:55.

South Station Theater—"March of Time—and Then Japan." "Tell Tale Heart," "Common Cause." "Champion Maker," cartoons and latest newsreels.

State—"Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball. 11:50 a. m., 3:15, 6:40, 10. "Buckskin Frontier," Richard Dix. 1:35, 5, 8:20.

Telepix—"March of Time—And Then Japan." "At the 'Cage' Door Canteen," "Songs of the States," "Unusual Occupations," "Swimming Champions," "Donald Duck"; cartoon; Lionel Barrymore; Crew Racing; World News. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Heading for God's Country," William Lundigan. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:35, 10:10. "Bowery Blitzkrieg," 10:55 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:30, 9.

Uptown—"Two Tickets to London." Alan Curtis. 1:05, 4:25, 7:50. "The Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. 2:25, 5:50, 9:10.

Washington Street Olympia—"Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "DuBarry was a Lady," Red Skelton. "Hitler's Hangman," Alan Curtis. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "Redhead from Manhattan," Lupe Velez. "King of the Cowboys," Roy Rogers. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Background to Danger," George Raft. "Mr. Big," Gloria Jean.
Regent: "White Cargo." Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "Boston Blackie Goes to Hollywood." Chester Morris.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Slightly Dangerous." Lana Turner, Robert Young. "Sin Town." Constance Bennett. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "Hi Ya Chum." Ritz Brothers, Jane Frazee. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Mission to Moscow." Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "High Explosives." Chester Morris. Coolidge Corner: "Stage Door Canteen." Cleveland Circle: "Dixie." Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Lucille Ball, Red Skelton. "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick, J. Carroll. 1:50, 8.
Harvard: "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabelle, John Sutton. "Harrigan's Kid." William Gargan. 2, 8.
University: "Stage Door Canteen." 2:15, 5:25, 8:45.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. "Get Going." Grace McDonald.
Codman Square: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. "Background to Danger," George Raft. 1:30, 7:45.
Franklin: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. "Background to Danger," George Raft. 1:30, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 3:07, 8:05. "The Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 7, 10.
Park: "Slightly Dangerous," Robert Young, Lana Turner. "The Moon Is Down," Cedric Hardwicke.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Hangmen Also Die." Brian Donlevy, Walter Brennan. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. 1:30, 8.
Hyde Park: "No Escape," Dean Jagger. "Bandit Ranger," Tim Holt. 1:30. Continuous from 7.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Dixie," Dorothy Lamour, Bing Crosby. "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Five Graves to Cairo." Anne Baxter. "Varsity Show," Dick Powell. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Stage Door Canteen," 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.
Mystic: "The Devil with Hitler," Alan Mowbray, Bobby Watson. 2:15, 7, 10:05. "The Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat. 3:15, 8:20.
Maplewood: "Mysterious Doctor." Elinor Parker, John Loder. 3:49, 9:49. "Swing Your Partner," Lulubelle, Vera Vague. 2:12, 8:12.
Strand: "Background to Danger," George Raft, Sydney Greenstreet. "Good Morning, Judge," Dennis O'Keefe.
Orpheum: "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. 2:15, 8. "Song of Texas," Roy Rogers. 3:40, 9:25.

MEDFORD—Medford: "White Savage," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders. Continuous 1-11.
Felinway: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power. "Mysterious Doctor," John Loder.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "White Savage," Maria Montez, Sabu.

NATICK—Colonial: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, Cesar Romero. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Black Raven." George Zucco, W. McKay. "Keep 'Em Slugging," Bobby Jordan. 2, 8.
Strand: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. "Murder in Times Square," Edmond Lowe, M. Chapman. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Five Graves to Cairo." Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. 1:30, 8.
Hyde Park: "No Escape," Dean Jagger. "Bandit Ranger," Tim Holt. 1:30. Continuous from 7.
JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Dixie," Dorothy Lamour, Bing Crosby. "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. 1:45, 7:45.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Lady of Burlesque." Barbara Stanwyck. "Hi, Buddy." Dick Foran. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "They Came to Blow Up America." George Sanders, Anna Sten. 2:07, 7:34. "White Savage," Sabu, Maria Montez, Jon Hall. 3:38, 9:30.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "The Moon Is Down." Cedric Hardwicke. "Swing Your Partner," Lulubelle and Scotty.
Coolidge: "Action in the North Atlantic." Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. "Cinderella Swings It." Guy Kibbee.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. "Let's Have Fun," Margaret Lindsay.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Stage Door Canteen." "March of Time's . . . And Then Japan."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. "He Hired the Boss." Stuart Erwin.

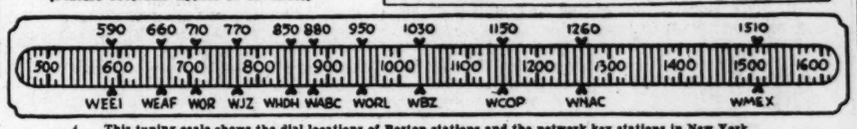
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Forever and a Day." Ida Lupino, Charles Laughton. "Quiet, Please, Murder," Gail Patrick, George Sanders.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Leopard Man," Dennis O'Keefe. "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor. 3:30, 7:50.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Yankees baseball game.	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Johnny Garr Trio.	Studio Orchestra; talks.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Studio Orchestra; talks.	"Right to Happiness"	Yankees baseball game.	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Jan Savitt's Orch.
4:15	Reporter; news	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Yankees baseball game.	Sammy Kaye's Orch.
4:30	Those With Us	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Artie Shaw's Orch.
4:45	The Garden Almanac	Sketch	"Young Widder Brown"	Yankees baseball game.	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Jan Garber's Orch.
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Follies; Quartet	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	Chick Carter, sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	Music; Riding the Range	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates.	News; Sports Reporter.	News service	Sports news
6:15	Texas Rangers	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers.	Press Roundup; sports.	Moment Musicale
6:30	Hollywood Snapshots	Bing Crosby Recordings	Music for Moderns; Songs	News from abroad	Sports; Tax Talk
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Hersh	Sports Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sports; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Ray Henle, news	March to Victory
7:15	'Our Secret Weapon'	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris.	Richard Salinger; news.
7:30	'Easy Aces'; comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	Yankee Yarns	Navy School of Music	Hazel Scott, pianist
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	John Barry, comments.	Navy School of Music	Excursions in Science
8:00	Corliss Archer; sk.	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	Lanny Ross, songs
8:15	Corliss Archer; sk.	"Parker Family"; drama	Graham; F. Black's Or.	Thomas Buckley: Taxes	Ed Barry's Band
8:30	"Adventures of the	"WAVES of Melody"	"It's Farrell's Mark Wa-	Rebecca Holmes," with	Todd Grant, news
8:45	Thin Man"; news.	"WAVES of Melody"	rner's Orch.; soloists.	Basil Rathbone; sports	Dr. H. Nathan: music talk
9:00	Playhouse: "Make	"Gang Busters"; sketch.	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
9:15	Way for Tomorr'w"	"Gang Busters"; sketch.	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News service	Frankie Master's Orch.
9:30	"That Brewster	Jan Savitt's Orch.	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; quiz	Bing Crosby, songs
9:45	Boy"; com. serial.	Orchestra; narration	quiz show; Lucille Ball	show; J. R. King, m. c.	Woody Herman's Orch.
10:00	Bob Hawk; "Thanks	J. W. Vandercook, news.	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Network sports	News; Musical Interlude.
10:15	to the Yanks"	Waltz Time	Lou; music; guest	Network sports	Treasury Star Parade.
10:30	Musical program	Silver Nocturne	Sports; Wendie Barrie	Network sports	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	Silver Nocturne	Adventures in Research	Network sports	Babby Byrne's Orch.
11:00	News; news analysis	Newscast	News; "War Heroes"	News service	Dick Jurgens' Orch.
11:15	J. Edwards' Orch.	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, talk.	Jack Jenny's Orch.	Teddy Powell's Orch.
11:30	Eileen Farrell; con-	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Enric Madriguera's Or.	Day's End; music
11:15	cert orchestra	Swing Shift Music; News	Music You Want	Enric Madriguera's Or.	Day's End; news

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00	Top o' the Morning.	Air Express Music	News; Musical program.	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	"Zip"; military band	News service	
7:30	Music; news	Musical program	News service	Breakfast Bandbox	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; war summ'ry	Musical program; news	Spike Jones' Orchestra	"Good Morning"; talk.	N. E. Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World.	Martin Agronsky, news.	Musical Toast	News service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Carolina Calabash	Air Express Music	Musical Toast	George E. Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore; variety	Nancy Lee; women's pgm	News service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; news	Newscast	Morning Musical	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00	P. Fortescue, inter.	"Breakfast Club"	"Everything Goes"; mu-	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15	"Help Wanted"	"Breakfast Club"	sical variety	Ruth Moss Interviews.	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30	"A Good Parent"	"Breakfast Club"	"Everything Goes"; mu-	"Spotlight Revue"	"Waltzing With You"
9:45	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	sical variety	"Musical Roundup"	"Waltzing With You"
10:00	"Youth on Parade";	Morning Market Basket.	Treasury Star Parade	News; Rainbow House:	Newsboys Club of Boston
10:15	music; drama	Legion Auxiliary Talk	Music; Ernie Watson	juvenile program with	L. Grossman
10:30	Army Relief Letter	Fishermen's Pgm; news.	"Babe Ruth in Person"	Bob Emery	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
10:45	Gardener's Clinic	"Tops in Bands"	Four-H Club program.	Rainbow House	Adele Bailey, stories
11:00	News; "Let's Pre-	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Saturday Showdown: T.	News Roundup	Kick-Conga!
11:15	tend"; Nila Mack.	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Taylor; Eric Dressler	Studio speaker	The Mills Brothers
11:30	"Fashions in Ra-	"Man With the Band";	Coast Guard on Parade.	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Melody for Meditation.
11:45	tions"; Billie Burke	Air Express Music	Coast Guard on Parade.	Yankees baseball game.	News
12:00	Theater of Today;	Newscast	News; Music at Noon	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:18	Dramatization	Bond Wagon Quiz	Consumer's Time	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	News service	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood"; drama	Hour; talk; music	"Listen to Lieberl"	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Dick Powell; Mar-	N. E. Sector Soldiers'	Sketches in Melody	News service	Italian Melodies
1:15	tha Tilton; news.	Show: Music; drama;	Sketches in Melody	Sandy Spear's Orchestra	Italian Quartet Hour.
1:30	News service	guest speakers	"All Out for Victory"	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45	Gypsy Caravan	Fishermen's Pgm.; news	News service	Baseball Interviews	Parade of Bands
2:00	News; "I Sustain	Musical program	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Red Sox- N. Y.	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	the Wings"; drama	Musical program	Roy Shield's Orchestra.	Yankees baseball game	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	Spirit of '43	Tommy Tucker Topics	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Red Sox- N. Y.	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Spirit of '43	Tommy Tucker Topics	People's War; E. Fleming	Yankees baseball game	News service
3:00	'Of Men and Books'	"What's Your War Job?"	Air Force Military Band	Boston Red Sox- N. Y.	Musical Fantasy
3:15	'Of Men and Books'	Orchestra; interviews.	Air Force Military Band	Yankees baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30	David Cheskin's Or.	'George Hicks Reporting'	News; Salute to Revere.	Boston Red Sox- N. Y.	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	David Cheskin's Or.	"Little Show"	Saturday Serenade	Yankees baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Report from London	Saturday Concert: Alex-	Matinee in Rhythm	Paul Martell's Orchestra	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
4:15	Sports program	ander Kipnis, basso;	Sports program	Sports program	Frankie Master's Orch.
4:30	United We Stand.	Josef Slopak's Orch.	Minstrel Melodies	Pan-American Parade:	Bing Crosby, songs
4:45	United We Stand.	Newscast	Minstrel Melodies	Bob Stanley's Or.; g'sts	Woody Herman's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies,	'High Jinks"; Variety	"Not for Glory"; J. M.	Sports commenta	Tony Pastor's Orch.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m. c,	Show; Jean Collins, so-	Landis; others	Sports Matinee	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
5:30	"Follies"; Quartet.	loist	Bonnie Lou Smith; Orch.	Navy Bulletin Board:	Benny Goodman's Orch.
5:45	Income Tax Talk	"High Jinks"	Curt Massey and Co.	Glen Gray's Or.; guests	News service
6:00	"Page One"; news.	Stars in Revue	News; sports reporter.	News service	Sports news
6:15	Musical program	Newscast	Symphony of Melody	Press Roundup; Sports.	Light Classics: music
6:30	"Musically Yours"	Sports; music	Garden Gossip	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; Music Interlude.
6:45	News; J. Harsch	Leon Henderson	"Musicana"	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	The Man Behind	"What's New?"; Variety	"For This We Fight";	Weekly Visit, American	"March to Victory"
7:15	the Gun	Capt. Clarke Gable; Lena	"Postwar Jobs"	Eagle Club in London.	News service
7:30	People's Platform.	Horne; Maj. Seversky;	"Ellery Queen"; drama.	Concert Album	Anne Nigro, pianist
7:45	People's Platform	comedians; chorus; or.	"Ellery Queen"; drama.	Fred Lang, news	Irene Dunne, songs
8:00	Hcrace Heidt's Or.	Roy Porter, news	Music in Variety	Music in Variety	Religious program
8:15	Horace Heidt's Or.	Gilbert and Sullivan:	"Abie's Irish Rose"; com	Volney Hurd, news	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum";	Festival: "HMS Pina-	"Truth or Consequences"	"Foreign Assignment";	Musical Comedy Gems
8:45	Mystery dr.; news.	fore"; Wilbur Evans;	Ralph Edwards, cond.	dramatic series	Musical Comedy Gems
9:00	'Your Hit Parade';	Josef Slopak, cond.	National Barn Dance:	Chicago Theater: Marion	Classical Album: Rous-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	Comedy; songs; orch.	Claire; Thos L Thomas;	sel's Quartet in D
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Richard Himber's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	in Kent Cooper's 'About	Classical Album: Rous-
9:45	'Saturday Night	Orchestra; sports	comedy quiz	the Girl"; orch.; chorus	sel's Quartet in D
10:00	Serenade"; music	John Vandercook, news.	"Million Dollar Band";	John B. Hughes, news	News service
10:15	Groucho Marx; so-	Harry Green's Orchestra	Joe Marsala; A. Girard	"Saturday Night Bond-	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	loists; guests	Message of Israel	Who, What, Where, When	wagon"; variety drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
10:45	News; World War II	Message of Israel	Frances Scott, m. c.	Musical Roundup	Johnny Long's Orch.
11:00	Maj. Geo. F. Eliot.	News	News; "War Heroes"	News service	Ed Barry's Band
11:15	Rideout; Jack Ed-	Club Fiesta	Drama by Olmstead	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.	Glen Gray's Orch.
11:30	wards Or.; Master	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	"Halls of Montezuma";	Day's End; music
11:45	Works of Music	Los Latinos; news	Music You Want	Marine Corps show	Music; News

'From Haiti to Harlem'

Katherine Dunham and her company of 30 dancers, musicians and singers will play a two-weeks engagement at the Martin Beck Theater, beginning Sept. 19, in a dance revue covering Negro rhythms "from Haiti to Harlem." Performances will be given every evening during the engagement, including Sundays, and there will be matinees on both Saturdays and Sundays.

Miss Dunham made her New York debut in 1940 at the Windsor Theater, where she gave 13 performances. She was next seen in the stage version of "Cabin in the Sky." Later she made the technicolor short film, "Carnival of Rhythm," appeared in "Star Spangled Rhythm," and has a sequence in the current sepia film, "Stormy Weather." She returns to New York from a highly successful concert tour on the West Coast. She will appear in Boston Jan. 14.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, September 11
12 noon WHEX 1510 kc

Christian Science Program For Sunday, Sept. 12

3:30 p. m.—WMEX (1150kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today's FM Programs

W47B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—From A to Z in Nov

Crack British Gunners To Parade Boston Streets

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

British antiaircraft gunners who braved the blitz on London and other major assaults by the Nazi Luftwaffe are to face the Boston populace late today in a parade through downtown streets in their precedent-setting tour of the United States.

Modestly subordinating themselves in a way Bostonians were certain to recognize as "good British form," the First Composite Antiaircraft Battery of Royal Artillery is to be part of the civic parade for the Third War Loan Drive.

These gunners are the first batch of seasoned veterans to appear in Boston as a combat outfit, British or American, since the war began.

For many months, American veterans had been trickling back to the home front singly and in small groups. But the 329 enlisted men and 17 officers smartly escorting their British battery of 3.7-inch and 40 millimeter guns comprise the first fighting unit yet seen by this section.

At the invitation of the War Department, the unit arrived almost two months ago for a national tour to exchange pointers with American ack-ack outfits. While they have not actually served together in combat as a unit, they were singled out from among thousands of veterans to form the present highly-equipped detachment, which American observers concede might well beat American units into action should a stray Junkers hove in view.

Off in 30 Seconds

"Crash action," one of their maneuvers which they demonstrated yesterday at Camp Edwards, showed how the Befors "forty" can be stopped while traveling on a highway and get its first shell off in 30 seconds.

The unit began a nine-day stay last Tuesday as guests of Edwards' Antiaircraft Artillery Training Center. Night and day, the exchange exercises include maneuvers, plotting, firing, and maintenance.

Matching American techniques, they have demonstrated their highly restricted versions of "unseen firing" — the automatic firing through the use of "predictors" or directors, which use the latest in electrical equipment.

Lieut. Col. T. C. Metcalf, the bank official before the war who has become Battery Commander and one of the leading gunnery experts of the British Army, disclosed at Edwards that Britain's Antiaircraft Command is credited with knocking 700 to 800 enemy planes out of the sky, besides a "very much greater number of probables and possibles on record."

Observers who have seen the Americans and British at work quickly notice several differences which may be more superficial than significant. One of them is the intense discipline of the British, which makes American combat teams appear casual.

Easy Efficiency

Probably the greatest of similarities is the common language, which Prime Minister Winston Churchill praised so highly this week. British Sergeant-Majors, instructor's baton in hand, lectured Americans on all the ins and outs of gun operation and significance with hardly any barrier in language. Every American soldier no doubt gains a great deal from talking with the veterans.

"They're all Ronald Colmans," say the girls who have been eager for dates with them, according to American troops in the escort convoy for the detachment. Cockneys are recognized also alongside Oxonians, and the difference is usually divided between rankers and officers.

From the Ranks

However, the equality of opportunity, or "democratization" of the British forces, has dictated a policy in this war of obtaining officers only from the ranks.

Thus, two of the officers interviewed yesterday, Capt. Rupert Ledger of Dorking, Surrey, and Lieut. Robert Dunlop of London, were both private Territorials, or National Guardsmen, at the outbreak of war

Captain Ledger had been a foreign-trade salesman before the war. He had joined the reserves after graduating from Caterham, in Surrey, where he got his taste for "rugger," or English football.

After confessing to "a bit" in France with the B. E. F., a no doubt difficult return to England via Marseilles, and weathering of the daylight Battle of Britain and the nighttime blitz, he dashed off to participate in last evening's match between the officers and the sergeants.

Lieutenant Dunlop, an "old boy" of St. Paul's who was in business in London when the war called him, also served in France, and after Dunkirk, withdrew from Brest, later getting officer training.

Output Praised

Both were eager to praise the output of American factories on a 48-hour week, in comparison with Britain's frequent seven-day week for men, and six days of 8 to 10 hours a week for women

While they admitted that it may be possible for individuals in America to gear up even more for support of the war, they were quick to recall the slowness of their own nation "befor we were bombed into action."

One of the most gallant compliments paid to women in the war was that of Sergeant Geoffrey Hemsley, who for 16 months (until being chosen to prepare for the American tour) served with "mixed" batteries—where three quarters of the antiaircraft team are women

Range-finding, supply, maintenance, and almost everything except hand up the ammunition and fire the gun fall to women between 18 and 24, he said. He told how such service is "ordered" even among married women without children, under national service, as compared to volunteer campaigns in America which fill non-combat jobs only.

"Doing their job under the blitz," he recalled, "They were so cool and efficient, you'd think they were merely serving a cup of tea."

Ack-Ack Team From London Visits U. S.

Official Army Photo

Show American Troops How 3.7-Inch Gun Operates

Sergeant Geoffrey Hemsley, who was a member of one of the few gun crews in the center of London during the blitz, led a demonstration yesterday at Camp Edwards, aided by Bombardier Alex Stronach of Scotland's Keith, center, and Gunner James Reid of Newcastle, right. They are standing at the breech end of the gun, which is slightly larger than the standard 90-millimeter used by the Yanks against high-flying aircraft.

Holyoke Drive Sets Example In Land Army

Women's Land Army officials in Massachusetts today announced the success of an experiment in recruiting at Holyoke which they hope will lead to similar recruiting activity in other cities and towns throughout the State

The need for both part-time and year-round women workers is growing daily more acute, according to Mrs. Miriam B. Lawrence, assistant director of the WLA in Massachusetts. Just the other morning a call came into the Boston recruiting office at 9 Beacon Street for 45 year-round poultry and dairy workers, she said, while the organization still had on hand an unfilled request for 35 such workers to help New Hampshire farmers.

The newly organized recruitment set-up in Holyoke consists of an active and an advisory committee of leading citizens who have promised to back up any emergency recruitment that may be necessary to save the fall crops. Mrs. William G. Dwight, editor of the Holyoke Transcript, Miss Dorothy Franz, director of the Home Information Center, and Conrad Hemond, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, make up the active committee, which arranges radio, newspaper, and other publicity.

These committees were formed as the result of a general meeting to which the WLA invited the heads of local organizations like Kiwanis, the Lions Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Civilian Defense Committee. Response to the WLA's call was most gratifying, according to Mrs. Lawrence, who had charge of the meeting and a subsequent four-day recruiting campaign in Holyoke.

At a booth located near a large window display publicizing the campaign, the WLA, during those four days, secured eight year-round workers and many seasonal ones. The latter included employees of the Prentice Wire Mill who signed up one hundred per cent strong to work on farms during their spare time as needed this fall. Judging by recruiting results in other women's services in New England, the WLA considers this four-day drive in Holyoke very successful, Mrs. Lawrence said.

"What we also wanted to see," she went on, "was whether in an industrial city we could find public spirited citizens willing to back a drive for farm workers and able to give it publicity in newspapers, on the radio and through the local stores."

It gives the Extension Service in Hampshire and Hampden counties a comfortable feeling, she added, to know that it has this committee ready to stand by in case of emergency farm labor needs. The WLA has now called upon it to recruit apple pickers.

"Other towns could form similar committees," Mrs. Lawrence explained. "We need their help in letting people know what the local labor needs are and in persuading them that farm work is a patriotic job."

Public spirited citizens wishing to undertake the formation of such committees should get in touch with their local county agricultural agent, the emergency farm labor assistant, or with Miss Beatrice Billings, State Director of WLA at Massachusetts State College, Amherst. For the rest of this week Miss Billings and Mrs. Lawrence, her assistant, will be at the United States Employment Service office, 9 Beacon St., Boston.

Colby College Opens

WATERVILLE, Maine, Sept. 10 (AP)—Colby College opened its 126th academic year today with its program geared to wartime needs. Upper classmen arrived on the campus and over-all enrollment figures were not immediately available.

R. I. Is Preparing to Spend Millions on Postwar Projects

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 10—Rhode Island is preparing to spend $20,000,000 on postwar construction projects to help cushion the shock when peace brings demobilization of its war industries and fighting men.

According to statistics compiled by the Federal Department of Labor the State can look for one of the most severe problems in the nation; the total of workers dumped out of war plants and shedding uniforms is expected to equal more than 35 per cent of all jobs which existed in Rhode Island before Pearl Harbor.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics says Rhode Island stands twelfth in its list of States according to the severity of the postwar employment problems they are due to face.

State Director of Public Works, Daniel J. Ryan, announced this week that the first phase of his program is ready for action, with engineering plans complete for $1,250,000 worth of new highways. He promises blueprints for spending another $1,800,000 on roads will be ready by next spring.

This program is in addition to those drawn up by cities and towns, most of which are working on postwar plans.

Some of the highlights of the State program just revealed by Mr. Ryan are the reconstruction of bridges on the Richmond-Carolina road to cost $130,000; reconstruction of Washington road in Coventry, $274,000; a by-pass to relieve congestion in the center of Apponaug, $370,000; an over-pass on the main road outside Quonset Point, $92,000 and improvements to the Louisquisset Pike to cost $384,000.

The State expects to receive some aid from Federal funds. The program is being drawn up in anticipation of Congressional action on a bill providing $6,000,000,000 to help finance such work throughout the country. It is believed Uncle Sam may shoulder as much as 75 or 80 per cent of the costs.

City Warned on Debt

The Providence Governmental Research Bureau pointed out this week that the Rhode Island capital has the highest per capita debt of any city of its class, owing a net total of $46,814,000. The per capita figure is $184.67.

The Bureau acknowledged that $3,000,000 will have been cut from the debt in the 33 months ending Sept. 30, but said that even this should not make the taxpayers feel complacent. Particular attention is being given to the cost of running the city school system, where expenditures have hit a peak of $4,826,841 in spite of the fact that the 1942-43 enrollment was at the lowest point since 1917.

Advising the School Committee to cut down on the number of teachers, the Bureau pointed out that salary items soared from $2,599,618 in 1924-25 to $4,192,591 during the last school year; in the same period other school expenses continued to cost about $640,000 annually. Of the $1,600,000 increase in salary items, about $1,200,000 represents wage increases and the remainder pay for new employees.

The Burea usaid that the city needs about $350,000 to properly balance its budget and suggested that the School Committee can do a good bit toward providing the necessary cut in expenses.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red Stamps, "X," "Y," and "Z" in War Ration Book No. 2 valid; expire Oct. 2.

Sept. 12—Brown stamps "A" of War Ration Book No. 3, for purchase of meats, fats, butter, etc., become valid, expiring Oct. 2.

Sept. 19—Brown stamps "B" valid, expiring Oct. 2. The next four brown stamps, all expiring Oct. 30, will become valid on the following dates: "C," Sept. 26; "D," Oct. 3; "E," Oct. 10, and "F," Oct. 17. Both brown and red stamps will be usable between Sept. 12 when the first series of brown stamps become valid and Oct. 2 when the final sets of red stamps expire.

Sugar—Stamp No. 14 in War Ration Book 1 is now good for five pounds of sugar through Oct. 31. Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, expire Oct. 31.

Canned Goods—Sept. 20—Blue stamps "R," "S," and "T," now valid, expire on this date. Blue stamps "U," "V," and "W" now valid and expire Oct. 20.

Gasoline—No. 6 coupons in "A" books are now good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each, but expiration dates vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons are good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Oct 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Lots of Modern Offices

More than half of the rented office space in Manhattan is less than 20 years old.

Gasoline, Coal Topics Before N. E. Council

Gasoline and hard coal were combined today as a subject for close study at a joint session of New England Congressional and business leaders assembled at the Copley Plaza Hotel for the 72nd Quarterly Meeting of the New England Council.

All were urged to give more attention to "why the Western non-essential, or so-called pleasure driver, with an "A" rating, should get twice as much gasoline as his cousin in the Eastern States, when the nub of today's oil and gasoline problem lies in the West, rather than the East." The plea came from J. C. Richdale, Vice-President and General Manager of the Colonial Beacon Oil Company, and Chairman of the Council's Liquid Fuel Committee.

At the same time, those attending the joint session were told that New England's most critical fuel problem this winter will be the supply of anthracite coal. This statement came from Richard L. Bowditch, President of C. H. Sprague & Son Company, and Chairman of the Council's Committee on Solid Fuel Supply.

Not Enough

"There will not be enough anthracite produced to meet the needs or demands," Mr. Bowditch said. "The facts are that we will be approximately 7,000,000 tons short in anthracite production. Normal operations would have fallen short of estimated needs by 4,000,000 tons, and the recent strikes and shutdowns cost the loss of another 3,000,000 tons."

Regarding heating oils, Mr. Richdale warned that "another summer has come and gone and we have not complied with one of New England's oldest customs. Our fuel bins and tanks will not be filled before the cold weather sets in.

"With the building up of transportation to the East Coast," he continued, "we felt pretty confident this spring that long strides would be made this summer toward restoring fuel stocks depleted by the hard winter of 1942-43, but none of us had any realization of the tremendous amount of petroleum products our armed forces would require.

"As a matter of fact," Mr. Richdale added, "our inventories were somewhat lower on September 1 this year than last. The biggest loss occurs in gasoline stocks. Range oil and kerosene stocks show a gain of 700,000 barrels. Distillate fuels, which include our domestic heating oil, are 600,000 barrels lower than last year."

South American Oil

Mr. Richdale said that he had hopes that larger quantities of South American oil can and will be made available for both the armed forces and civilian use

"In general," he concluded, "I don't think New England has very much cause for alarm. There is a fine spirit of co-operation in New England between all the agencies involved in our fuel supply—the Office of Defense Transportation, the Petroleum Administration for War, and the Office of Price Administration. After last winter, I am confident we can meet any emergency of the future."

The burning of substitute bituminous prepared coal, if anthracite is not readily available, was urged by Mr. Bowditch, who added: "At all costs, get something in your cellar which you can burn and will last for six weeks as good insurance."

Rare Objects to Be Shown At Wellesley Country Fair

Twenty-six rare objects of art will be shown Saturday and Sunday at the Wellesley Country Fair for the benefit of the American and British Merchant Marine, it has been announced. Lent by Wellesley residents, these treasures in "Rarity Rorw," as it will be called, include a page from the Gutenberg Bible, printed about 1450, a silver Master Salt of the Renaissance period, an ancient Belgian bronze bell in its cradle, and an 18th century Wedgwood paintbox, complete with palette and color rack.

The idea for the "Row" originated with Mrs. Charles P. Gorely, Jr., authority and lecturer on the 18th Century and member of the international Wedgwood Club, who is chairman of this feature of the Fair.

The Fair and Carnival will be opened jointly by Governor Saltonstall and the British Consul General at Boston, Sir Anthony George, K. C. M. G., at 1:30 p. m. Saturday in the Alice Phillips Junior High School, Wellesley Hills.

Other items in the "Rarity Row" exhibits are: The bronze cast of the clasped hands of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, done from life in Rome by the American sculptor, Harriet Hosmer; a silver Monteith scallop-rimmed punch bowl, used during the last quarter of the 17th century and named for the Scottish Lord Monteith who wore a cloak with a scalloped hem; a Queen's ware hot water kettle holding four quarts, made in Staffordshire, England, about 1770; a pewter coffee urn bearing the mark of a famous Dutch pewterer of 1700; a carved ivory chess set from China, whose tall figures rest on concentric ballbases; an 18th century brisé painted fan; the only known pewter teapot signed by the pewterer Israel Trask of Beverly, Mass.; birds of paradise and sailing vessels fashioned of Sandwich spun glass, and a folding silver fork and spoon with attached toothpick, from the time of Charles I of England.

Among those who lent items for the exhibit are: Miss Helen Temple Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Gebelein, Mrs. C. Nichols Greene, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Oldham, the Wellesley College Library, Mrs. Harold L. Perrin, Mrs. Robert D. Chellis, the Harvard College Library, Mr. and Mrs. John Oldham, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Gorely, Jr.

The Carnival and Garden Show will be open Saturday until 10 p. m., and on Sunday from 1 to 6 p. m.

Metal Trade Wage Schedules Drawn

Tentative adoption of approvable wage rates in the metal trades industry of Worcester and its vicinity was announced here today by the New England War Labor Board. When adopted in final form, these rates will govern decisions of the Board on requests for wage increases for such workers in the Worcester area.

Boston Edison Company says ... if you are fortunate enough to have an electric range, don't use the same heating unit all the time. *Rotate* the use of surface units.

Boston Edison Company

WHAT IF A MESSERSCHMITT GOT ON ITS TAIL?

It's almost laughable to compare the box-kite planes of World War I with the zooming dive bombers of today. But in the comparison there's a moral. Changing conditions of war have brought drastic changes in values and risks on fire insurance policies, too. If you have a prewar policy, better investigate Quincy Mutual coverage. For 92 years, this company has paid all losses promptly, never assessed a policy, and has always passed on savings as high as 20% to policyholders. All policies now being issued are non-assessable, and there are agents everywhere in New England to serve you. See yours now.

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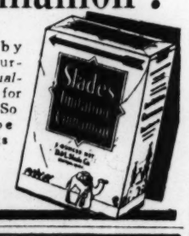

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You're all set where you live now. But some time later, after the war, you'll probably want to buy or build a new home. Lots of folks feel the same way — and they're getting all the facts now from their local Mutual Savings Banks. Why don't you too come in and talk it over. Then you'll be able to plan ahead. There's no charge and it puts you under no obligation. You will find your local Savings Bank officer friendly, reliable and well-informed.

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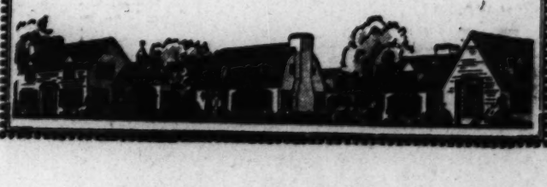

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Rome Attacked by German Forces—Allies Make New Landing at Taranto

Continued from Page 1

has a doubtful value in the event of an attack on Northern Norway from Britain.

Italy:

Rome Capitulates, Germans Report

News that Rome had capitulated to the Germans was contained in a communiqué issued at Hitler's Headquarters.

The announcement said that "the commander of Rome" had capitulated after the German attack opened.

Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, wsose forces were routed by the Allies in North Africa, was in command of the German forces in Northern Italy, the broadcast recorded by Reuters said.

A special communiqué broadcast by Berlin said slight local resistance preceded surrender of the Italian Capital, and that short fighting ensued in Trieste, Bozen and Cremona.

The Germans announced that the Nazi Army would assume protection of Vatican City.

Meanwhile, Allied Headquarters in North Africa announced that British troops had occupied Taranto, Italy's important naval base inside the heel.

Allied Headquarters also announced that the initial groups of the United States Fifth Army of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark had established strong bridgeheads from which to push the assult toward their first great objective in the Italian campaign after smashing five German counterattacks in the Naples area.

American and British troops then pushed inland, it was announced, encountering strong German forces in the immediate vicinity of Salerno, 20 miles south of Naples on the Gulf of Salerno. They identified their opponents as the 16th German Armored Division.

The repulse of the sharp blows of the Germans—aimed with characteristic dash to throw the United Nations invaders off balance at a critical stage in operations—indicated that General Clark's warriors had weathered the first crisis of the bold campaign.

Ventotene Island, 25 miles outside the Bay of Naples and only 70 miles south of Rome, a dominating feature in front of the Gulf of Gaeta, also had been seized. The Italian garrison surrendered, a Headquarters communiqué said.

Under the guns of an Allied fleet commanded by Vice-Admiral Henry K. Hewitt of the United States Navy, the Allies poured a great additional force into the beachheads with the objective of lopping off all Southern Italy.

And, notwithstanding the armistice for Italy, the tremendous Allied Air Force bombed objectives heavily up and down the peninsula, smashing at roads leading to the Naples beaches, hurling tons of explosives upon rail bridges at Capua, north of Naples, and Cancello to the east, and many other targets in an effort to prevent the Germans from moving up their forces.

An Allied radiocast from Algiers, however, disclosed that in the north the Germans were making frantic efforts to prop up their position and announced that the enemy already had taken over control of Genoa, the greatest Italian port, from the hands of the Italians.

While Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio appeared to be following to the letter his agreement to surrender unconditionally all the armed forces of Italy, fears were felt in North Africa that the Germans might attempt to seize the Capital City of Rome and restore a Fascist puppet regime.

Swedish correspondents quoted authoritative German quarters in Berlin as declaring that Nazi troops had seized strategically important points in Rome.

Berlin announced that German bombers sank an Italian battleship and cruiser and damaged another battleship, cruiser and destroyer in attacks between Sardinia and Corsica, presumably while the Italian naval units were fleeing their naval base at La Spezia for Allied havens. The Allies, however, declared the Italian warships actually were attacking German convoys.

Whether the Germans were attempting to land a holding expedition on Corsica or Sardinia or were attempting to withdraw units from those islands was not stated.

Italians Fight Nazis in Streets

The Algiers Radio said bitter street fighting was taking place between Italians and Germans at several key positions along the railway linking Milan and Genoa, and Madrid dispatches said the whole region from Savoy in France down to the mouth of the Po River was the scene of armed clashes.

The British Radio declared Venice, Turin and Florence "are now in Italian hands after street fighting," and said fighting was in progress between Italians and Germans in Haute Savoie, France, and Albania, with the Italians still holding Tarana, the Albanian Capital.

A German communiqué, however, declared that Nazi measures against the "treachery of the Badoglio Government have produced successful results practically everywhere in the Balkans, in Upper Italy and the south of France" and that the bulk of Italian forces had surrendered their arms to the forces of Adolf Hitler.

The United Nations Radio, disclosing the seizure of Genoa by the Germans, declared the Germans were massing their main forces in Northern Italy to prepare a major battle line and urged Italian workers to engage in large-scale efforts to sabotage the enemy's effort.

"Italians! The time is short," the radiocast said. "The next seven days will be decisive.

"It is your task, the task of every railway worker, road worker, telegraph and telephone worker and of every Italian of every class to be ready to give his all for his country."

This suggested that a major point in Allied strategy was to sever German lines of communication in Northern Italy to protect Allied operations around Naples, just as the earlier bombing assaults crippled the enemy's facilities around Naples in preparation for the invasion of the Italian toe.

British Move Up East-West Coasts

Simultaneously with the Allied successes in the Naples area, where Germans were threatened with being cut off from effective contact with their forces on the Italian foot, British-Canadian troops of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British Eighth Army drove up the East and West Coasts of Calabria against light German resistance.

The West Coast column made a junction at Vibo Valentia with infantry and commandos who had landed near Pizzo, and the combined force drove forward past Pizzo.

The East Coast column captured Monasterace Marina.

The Eighth Army was now more than 60 miles from the southern tip of the peninsula. Its front extended from Pizzo back along the coast to Vibo Valentia, thence south to Constantino and Cinquefronde, southeast to Siderno and finally along the East Coast road to Monasterace Marina and beyond.

Few if any enemy troops were believed to have been left in the great inland mountain area bulging inside this line since roads are virtually nonexistent.

The headquarters announcement was the first disclosure that the United States Fifth Army, which had been commanded by General Clark in Morocco, had been reorganized to include some British units.

By a Staff Artist

Allies Gain in Italy

Progress of Allied forces in the chaotic military situation that now prevails on the Italian peninsula is shown above. White arrow indicates position of British Eighth Army in Calabria.

Russia:

Russian Troops Capture Mariupol

The Red Army marched across the Northern Ukraine along a 100-mile front from Bakhmach to Zenkov, closing in on Kiev and the Germans' middle Dnieper River defense line less than 80 miles away.

A new push in the center of this front, reported by the Army newspaper Red Star, brought the Russians to a series of small streams northeast of Romny, 133 miles east of Kiev, while the right wing bore down from Bakhmach, whose capture was triumphantly announced Sept. 9, northeast toward Kiev.

The left wing, which has served as a base for an immense turning movement against Kiev, rested on Zenkov and the Psel River defenses which have already been outflanked from the north by a Red Army arc swinging to the west.

The immediate Soviet objective in the center was plainly labeled Priluki, 50 miles southwest of Romny and 81 miles east of Kiev.

Romny, itself, was threatened from three sides after the capture of Smeloe, 15 miles to the north, Nedrigaylov, 18 miles to the east, and Sinevka, 30 miles to the southeast.

Russians Nearer Dnieperopetrovsk

The capture of Bakhmach, 16 miles southwest of Konotop on the road to Kiev, virtually split the German southern and central defense sectors.

Russian troops have captured Mariupol, important sea of Azov port about 55 miles west of Taganrog, Moscow announced today in a special order of the day.

The order, broadcast by the Moscow Radio and recorded by the Soviet monitor, also announced the capture of Barvenkovo, Volnovakha and Chaplino.

Chaplino, Westernmost point of the four newly captured cities, is barely 60 miles from the great Dnieper River power center of Dnieperopetrovsk.

Volnovakha is on the Stalino-Mariupol railway about 33 miles north of Mariupol and Barvenkovo is about midway between Stalino and Kharkov.

Germans Weaken South of Stalino

The Red Army columns south of Stalino have already advanced more than 80 miles in the past three days, and dispatches from the front indicated a decided weakening of German resistance in this sector. On Sept. 9 they drove through Petrovka, 30 miles southwest of Stalino and 44 miles northwest of Meriupol, a Soviet communiqué reported, and garnered an additional 180 populated places along the way in advances of from three to 10 miles.

Bakhmach was taken in a flanking operation, which involved crossing the Seim River and storming Bornza, 18 miles to the northwest. Possession of Bakhmach placed the Russians 113 miles northeast of Kiev on the Kursk-Kiev railway and latest dispatches indicated they were rapidly pushing on in the direction of that important Dnieper defense bastion. Advance guards were reported within 80 miles of Kiev on both sides of the railway.

Premier Joseph Stalin's order of the day to Gen. Constantin Rokossovsky, announcing the capture of Bakhmach, conferred the name of Konotop on three divisions which stormed that German base on Sept. 6, and the name of Bakhmach on three others which paved the way to Sept. 9's victory.

Albania:

Country Reported Occupied by Nazis

A major battle over tiny, Italian-held Albania—across the Adriatic Sea from the heel of the Italian boot—appeared an immiment possibility. German troops were reported to have occupied the former kingdom and a powerful Allied fleet was reported en route there.

Dispatches from Chiasso, on the Swiss-Italian border, said that a great British-American convoy escorted by a squadron of warships had quit an Ionian Sea port and had begun moving toward Albania under cover of "important" air forces. Reuters also reported a large Allied convoy under way in the Ionian Sea.

Previously, a Reuters dispatch quoting the Hungarian News Agency said that German troops had already occupied Albania and the whole of the eastern Adriatic coast.

Both the Chiasso dispatch and the Swiss Radio said that a United Nations landing was imminent.

German troops were reported on Sept. 9 to have moved into the Dalmatian area north of Albania and to have begun disarming all Italian occupation forces at that gateway to the Balkans and in the Balkans themselves.

France:

U. S. Operations Record Set

Setting a new high for a single day's American air operations over Europe, the United States 8th Air Force's heavy and medium bombers on Sept. 9 attacked targets in nine areas of north and northwestern France.

In support of the day's unprecedented dress-rehearsal of cross-Channel invasion by Combined Operations, the planes flew more than 1,000 sorties, a joint communiqué by the British Air Ministry and United States Army Headquarters announced.

Flying Fortresses, Liberators, Marauders and Thunderbolts joined in the record assault.

Among targets hit by the Fortresses was the Paris area, where Fortress gunners shot down 15 enemy fighters.

Two heavy bombers, three medium bombers and three fighters are missing, it was announced.

New Guinea:

Artillery Pounds Japanese at Lae

Allied field artillery began pounding the Japanese who are entrenched in their northeastern New Guinea base at Lae.

Attacking Australian units crossed a swift and wide river outside the Lae defense perimeter into high kunai grass and swamps where they expected to make contact with the enemy momentarily.

Anzac 25-pounders which dealt Germans and Italians so much damage in desert battles of the Middle East were used to lay down a barrage upon the enemy. The Australians were eager for close action and say that the Japanese who were dug in at Lae have dug their own graves.

A communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said the northeastern arm of a pincers on Lae had reached the Busu River, within two miles by air of Malahang airdrome and that artillery was being brought up to develop attack positions.

Australian infantrymen were moving in toward Japanese-held Malahang airdrome, just outside Lae.

Little contact with the enemy has been made since a patrol group of 100 was surprised on Singaua Plantation about six miles from Lae.

Whose Hands Hold Il Duce? Europe Flooded by Rumors

Continued from Page 1

by German bombers between Sardinia and Corsica.

LONDON—The Berlin Radio declared in a broadcast that units of the Italian Navy had "joined the German Navy to continue the fight beside Germany."

BERN, Switzerland—The Bern newspaper Der Bund said the Nazi-sponsored "National Fascist Government" in Munich was striving to persuade 250,000 Italian workers in Germany to join a Blackshirt "Army of Liberation" to fight alongside the Germans.

LONDON—A Reuters dispatch quoting the Hungarian news agency said German troops had occupied Albania and the whole of the East Adriatic coast. At the same time, Reuters quoted the Swiss Radio as saying, "Allied invasion of Albania is imminent. A large Allied convoy escorted by strong naval forces has been sighted in the Ionian Sea."

MADRID—Unconfirmed reports from Switzerland said British troops under the protection of United States naval forces had landed at La Spezia, important Italian sea base, 75 miles southeast of Genoa.

NEW YORK—The Brazzaville Radio said in a French language broadcast recorded by United States Government monitors that Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, had dismissed Premier Nicholas Kallay.

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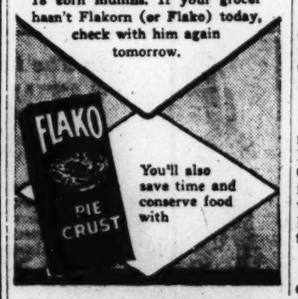

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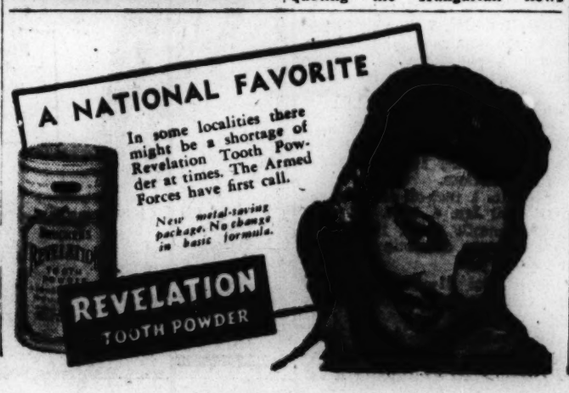
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STEIGER'S

Springfield, Mass.

Allies Ready for All-Out Blow by Nazis

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The possibility that Germany will be capable of one powerful and dangerous blow next year at some point in the circle of Allied forces closing in around the Reich has been written carefully into the calculations of the Anglo-American High Command after the Quebec conference discussions.

In highly authoritative quarters, where this estimate of the enemy's future capabilities has been developed, the prospective 1944 situation is likened to that of a panther which has been encircled by hunters and suddenly strikes one swift blow of terrible power because the circle can at no point be as strong as the total power of the panther.

This is not to be taken as a prediction, because there are equally good reasons for believing that by next year Germany will be too weakened to be able to strike such a blow. But it is a possibility which sound military judgment requires keeping constantly in mind, since in warfare any failure to anticipate a powerful enemy stroke can be just as costly as a failure to exploit a weakness.

Behind this careful inclusion of such a threat in Allied war planning are two extremely valid current reasons for not building expectations too high on the basis of present performance. They are the possibilities that in the great seesaw of comparative weapons which goes on constantly in warfare, Germany may be able to forge ahead again at least once both in the air and under the surface of the sea.

There are answers to be found for every weapon or tactic in warfare if there is enough time and ingenuity available. Allied forces have been behind the enemy in more than one instance in this war and managed to work ahead. The Germans may be able to stage a recovery for a time in these two crucial sectors of the war.

At sea the U-boat, as it was equipped last winter, was defeated disastrously in April. During May and June the numbers in operation dwindled to the point where it was an obvious conclusion that most of the U-boat fleet had been recalled, undoubtedly for the purpose of re-equipping.

One of the results came out this week in the disclosure that an American patrol blimp had been shot down by antiaircraft fire from a German U-boat. The U-boats formerly were equipped with regular naval guns designed to be used against surface ships. Now they have dual-purpose guns. And with such guns their tactics have changed.

Instead of submerging when under attack they remain on the surface and fight back. That one blimp is far from being the only point they have scored off our air forces which are a primary means of hunting them down.

What other countermeasures have been incorporated in the re-equipped U-boats have yet to become available to the public. Until we know what new tricks they may have as well as what new weapons it is impossible to base our calculations on the assumption that the virtual elimination of the U-boat as a war factor during this summer can be maintained consistently.

Resistance to Bombing

Similar possibilities are being watched carefully in the air. German military ingenuity has obviously been concentrated to the utmost on finding some adequate means of beating off the powerful bombing attacks which have already laid Hamburg in waste, have silenced scores of factories in the Ruhr, and which are now being turned on Berlin. The weight of attack has gone up, but losses have continued high and the defense is developing new tactics.

One of the latest over Berlin was to drop flares from great heights to illuminate our bombers for German fighters. It was apparently not successful on the first trial because it also made the fighters visible to gunners on the bombers. But it must be assumed that the Germans may be able to improve this idea, or develop others which will be successful.

As a result it is considered that the period during which it will be possible to bomb Germany by masses of unescorted bombers has a probable limit. The first task set our air forces is to do the most damage to German war-making power with unescorted bombers during the "X" period remaining. The next problem is what to do if and when unescorted bombing is no longer possible.

Part of the answer to that can be read in the present race for the airfields of Northern Italy, a race which is now well under way between General Eisenhower's forces in the Central Mediterranean and the German Army, with the latter attempting to shift enough weight across the face of Europe into Northern Italy to secure that area.

Night Flare Tactic

The reason is that from Italian air bases north of the Po it would be possible to bring an important industrial area in Germany under a new kind of bombing—bombers covered by fighter escort. Germany has turned heavily to fighters as the backbone of the answer. Many German bomber plants have been converted to fighter production during the past 12 months. Swarms of them have been rising to meet our bombers, by night as well as by day. The night flare tactic as well as any probable other new tactics revolve basicly around the use of fighters.

The best answer to the German fighter in the air is fighter cover for our bombers. And the only means of achieving that fighter cover is to bring our fighter line within striking distance of important German war targets. So important is this now considered that it has become an objective in the Italian campaign as important as the acquisition of bases for further land moves against the Balkans or Southern France.

Which Will Come First?

Longer range fighters will help. But even such a plane as the Lockheed Lightning (P-38), equipped with "belly tanks," can never achieve the range of the bombers. If the bombers are to be driven back to the extreme range of the fighter front, then the advancing of the fighter front is the only method of producing an increase rather than a decrease in the percentage of German industry exposed to Allied bombs.

These are only two of the technical reasons why current Allied calculations recognize that there may be a lag in the tempo of the Allied offensive and why it is conceivable that the vast regrouping of the German Army now clearly under way may be effective in producing a tighter and stronger defensive front around the "Festung Europa" before any major Allied assault can be organized and launched.

The great military problem of the moment is obviously which will come first, the German reorganization of a defensive front or the Allied organization for the big assault. Since this is a question which is impossible to answer at this moment, it has become necessary to include in calculations for 1944 the possibility that Germany will be in a position to deliver one powerful blow against the circle of attack, and even perhaps win one great battle before the end. When a powerful animal is at bay he may be most dangerous. That is why the hunters are planning to be so careful.

Russians Take Mariupol

By a Staff Artist

Ukraine Is Largely Retaken

Balkans Count on Freedom From Axis

Continued from Page 1

the people openly defied their Italian "masters."

Such an attitude naturally does not apply to Hungary and Bulgaria which regarded Italy as a close friend and co-operator. In fact, the Hungarian Premier yesterday made appreciative references to Italy's support of Hungary in the past 20 years.

Hungary's real co-operation always has been with Italy rather than Germany, and this loss of its main supporter may well prove decisive as to its future continuance in the war.

Reports, however, to the effect that Hungary may denounce its agreement with the Germans and so "declare itself out of the war" lack foundation at the moment.

Wait Until Signal

Opinions differ here regarding the next military developments in the Balkans. Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson in a timely message yesterday advised all patriotic forces in the Balkans to stay their hands until an appropriate time.

At the moment a military survey of the Balkans shows an unclear situation. The Germans are assumed to have about 20 divisions throughout the area, but they are faced with difficulties such as the shortage of supplies, auto transport and communication following Italy's surrender.

These will necessitate greater German preparations to deal with larger scale operations by Greek and Yugoslav patriots and in territory where the local population is ready to expel the invader.

Italian troops throughout Greece and Yugoslavia appear to have already been disarmed, but whether they will rally to German leadership or slink away to join the guerrillas is not known at the moment. These Italian troops are estimated to have comprised more than 15 divisions when their country surrendered, and unless they prove good fighters for the Germans, there can be serious embarassment.

Guerrillas Prepared

Though it is impossible to give a reliable estimate of the guerrilla forces in the Balkans, those in Greece and Yugoslavia have long constituted a serious menace to Axis-occupied satellites, and their activities will be more effective in the near future.

British liaison officers have been with the guerrillas for some time and though hitherto they have been unable to do much, they have sustained them, and kept the United Nations outside informed of their activities.

In Northern Greece, in the Epirus region, guerrillas have been a serious menace to occupying troops, and throughout Greece there are branches of patriotic organizations.

In Yugoslavia, particularly in the districts bordering Albania, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, guerrillas, following either Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch or Partisans led by a man with pseudonym "Tito," have continued to hold out and commit important sabotage.

If reports that they have now joined hands is true, then they will be an effective countermovement when military activities begin in the Balkans.

Nazis Tighten Defenses

The Germans have been active for months past strengthening fortifications in strategic positions, particularly in the Vardar Valley and round Salonika, as well as in Crete and the Dodecanese Islands, though the Italians occupied these latter islands.

In Croatia, the Germans have successfully tempted the Croats to occupy the coastal area of Dalmatia, which was hitherto held by the Italians. Strengthened with German troops, it is hoped by the Axis that they can hold any United Nations' onslaught on this vulnerable part of the Adriatic coast.

Croats from coastal area resident in Zagreb yesterday demonstrated enthusiastically for the new move, and a Croat volunteer Adriatic legion was formed.

Ante Pavelitch, Quisling ruler of Croatia, addressing a crowd at Zagreb, declared "By this latest act, the Badoglio government has released the Croat state and people from all obligations toward imposed treaties," that is, treaties by which Italy seized a large part of the Adriatic coast of Croatia in April, 1941.

Areas Hostile to Germans

German military authorities in the Balkans are clearly nervous regarding possible moves during the next few weeks, especially as the United Nations with their air superiority and command of the Mediterranean and Adriatic can choose points of attack.

The Germans are in the unenviable position where they not only cannot match United Nations strength, but have also to face the fact that the local populations in countries such as Greece, Albania, and Yugoslavia are definitely hostile and would assist United Nations troops.

Unfortunately, too, for them the Germans cannot trust Hungary's next move since that country is concerned much more with the question of relations with Rumania over Transylvania and satisfactory peace with the United Nations than helping the Germans in their difficulties.

Allies Abreast

Continued from Page 1

titude expressed in intense relief at the armistice. Some said they now consider themselves on the Allied side "against a common enemy." It is unwise to draw too comprehensive conclusions from this, however, as in the circumstances the war-weary civilians who have been scared, especially by Allies' intense and widespread aerial bombing, are hardly likely to say anything else.

Public Help Asked On Soldier Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—The soldier vote ballot, recognized as a vital absentee segment in the huge New York State citizen enrollment, should be made the concern of all relatives of men and women in foreign service, according to a summons for assistance in such ballot circulation by the State War Ballot Commission today.

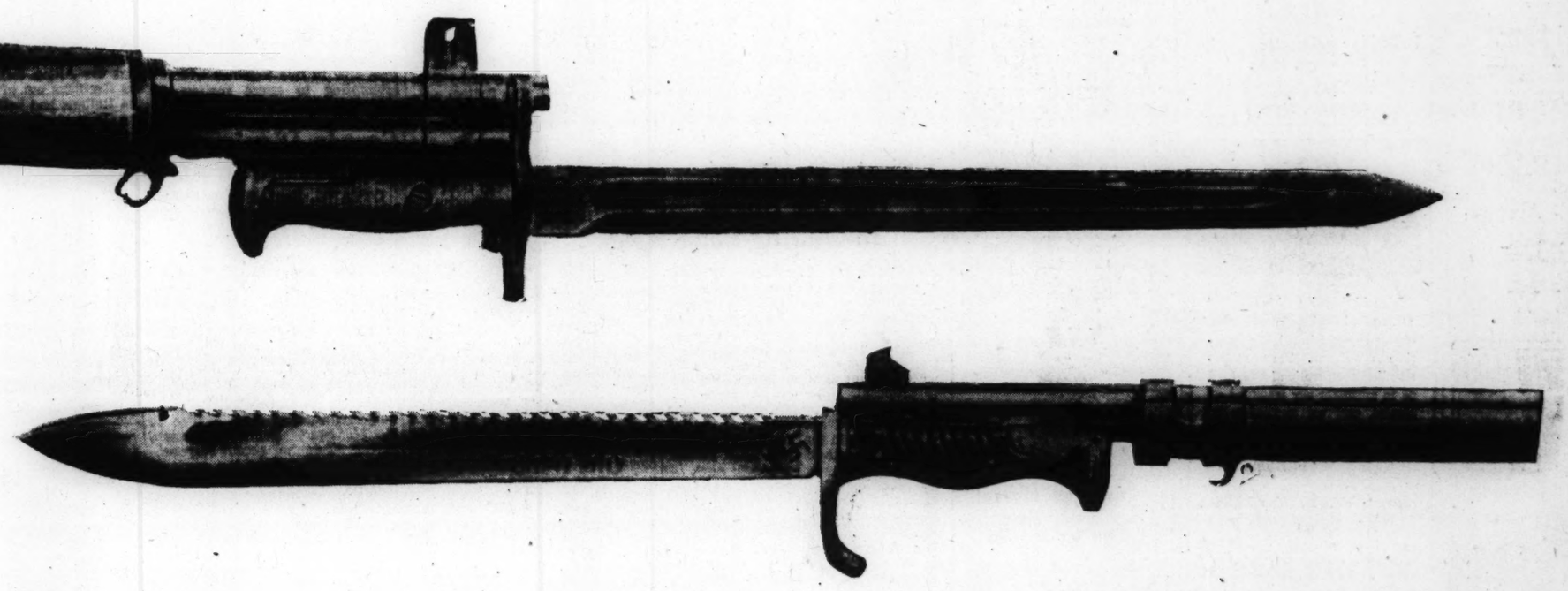
Stressing that all ballots must be in the overseas mail by Sept. 22, Commission instructions are:

1. Mail addresses of qualified New York State voters in foreign service to the State War Ballot Commission, care of the State Office Building, New York City or Albany; the army post office, and fleet post office.

2. Home addresses must accompany the armed service addresses.

3. Upon receipt by the soldiers, the ballots must be in return overseas mail by Nov. 10 for receipt by the Commission not later than Dec. 10.

A ruling by Nathaniel J. Goldstein, State Attorney General, attests the legality of the procedure, following failure of both War and Navy departments to agree to handle bulk shipments of ballots abroad.



This is the hour . . . let us be worthy of it

Italy has fallen.

Now, at last, we and Nazi Germany stand face to face.

Approaching is the moment for which we and the whole world have been waiting—the moment when we shall assault our enemy's fortress and engage him in a finish fight on his own ground.

The fight may be long and weary. We shall almost inevitably suffer some reverses. We are bound to have men killed . . . and some will be men we know personally. Being human, it will be only natural for us to swing from unbridled optimism to black despair and back again as the tide of battle twists and turns.

But there is one thing we can be sure of: *Eventually we will win!*

We will win because we have the men to win with . . . because they are well led . . . because they have more and better equipment than the enemy.

You know the men—they are your sons, your sweethearts, your brothers and fathers.

You know about their leaders—they have proven themselves in action already.

As for the equipment—it is the finest any fighting men ever had. American industry has seen to that.

We of Westinghouse know it well, for we have worked closely with the Army and Navy since before this war started.

Our work has been in many fields . . . from the production of binoculars and plastic helmets to the building of precision instruments for aircraft and giant turbines for aircraft carriers. In this work, naturally, we have watched the development of weapons of all types.

That you may share our confidence in American armament, we should like to tell you about some of the weapons American forces are using in this invasion.

We have tanks and self-propelled guns whose speed, firepower, and mobility will top anything the enemy has.

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Allied Advance on Lae Reaches Main Defenses

W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Sept. 10—Australians are now reaching major Japanese defenses in their double drive on Lae.

On the east they have come up against the Buru River, a broad, shallow stream which is fordable in some places, and are only two miles from the Malahang airfield which, it is believed, may be the core of Japanese resistance around Lae.

Field guns are being pushed up with all speed from the beachhead through tough jungle country, and shortly should be hammering at enemy positions between the Buru River and Lae.

Mostly Open Country

On the northwestern side Australian troops, who were brought to Nadzab airdrome by an armada of transport planes, have made a quick advance along the northern bank of the Markham River and have arrived near Heath's Plantation, the main bastion of the Japanese position on that side of Lae.

It is 16 miles from Nadzab to Heath's Plantation and the speed of the Australian advance has been assisted by the nature of the country which is mostly flat and open.

Heath's Plantation, which is about six miles from Lae, is just across river from Markham Point, one of the few fords in this neighborhood.

From here on resistance is expected to be bitter. This strip of plantation is protected on one flank by the river and on the other by a range of hills, and consequently invited frontal attack over what may be strong defensive lines.

The Japanese also have a good road connecting Lae with these positions, while the Allied forces are dependent upon aerial supply from the airhead, many miles to the rear over no decent tracks.

Ultimate Success Seen

But in spite of the handicaps which will from now on face the Allied troops there can be little doubt of the ultimate success of this offensive.

There is even the possibility that the speed of the capture of Lae will be quicker than is expected.

The strange silence of enemy guns which are known to have been at Lae is significant. Unless there is some deep-laid scheme behind this, the obvious inference is that the enemy's artillery has been knocked out by Allied concentrated bombings, or that the Japanese are short of ammunition for the same reason.

In this case the Japanese will be in a worse position than they have ever been before in the Southwest Pacific, and will only have automatic weapons and rifles to pit against continued heavy bombing and unopposed shelling from two sides.

Air Strength Drained

It will be a remarkable tribute to the stubornness of the Japanese soldier if he can stand out long against the hammering which is being prepared for him.

It is officially reported that the Japanese have been draining their air strength from other fronts to bolster up their sagging strength around New Guinea.

If this is so then this air and land offensive which has been kept up for over two months has done much more than capture a few strategic sites in the Solomons and in Huon Gulf.

It has in effect struck a severe blow at enemy dispositions all around the Pacific; it has meant a weakening everywhere of Japanese defenses of their Empire and homeland.

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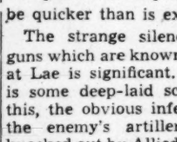
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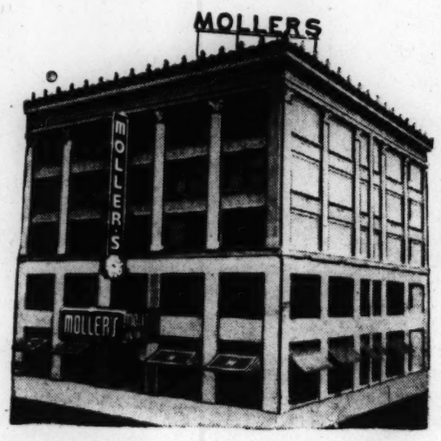

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Researcher

Dr. Kenneth S. Pitzer

Cited as one of the most promising chemists in North America, University of California professor is now engaged in forwarding the nation's war effort.

California Wins Chemical Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 10 — Dr. Kenneth Sanborn Pitzer, associate professor of chemistry in the University of California at Berkeley, received the $1,000 American Chemical Society Award in Pure Chemistry at the Society's 106th meeting here Sept. 9. Dr. Pitzer was cited for his work in chemical thermodynamics.

Dr. Pitzer, who was born in Pomona, Calif., majored in chemistry at the California Institute of Technology, where his undergraduate scholastic record was characterized as "outstanding in the history of the institution." He received the degree of B. S. from C. I. T. in 1935, and that of Ph.D. from the University of California at Berkeley in 1937. Since 1937 he has been a member of the faculty of the University of California.

Dr. Pitzer's researches, published in more than 40 papers, include studies of some of the fundamental facts of the structure of chemical molecules and their reactions, and basic facts of chemical reactions in solutions.

Spain Proffers Bid for Share In Making Peace

MADRID, Sept. 11 (AP)—Through the medium of the officially inuential weekly newsflpaper El Español, Spain has put in her bid for a share in the formation of the basis for world peace.

In a sense, El Español's editorial was another peace offensive proposal, although its trend differed from previous Spanish editorials and statements of official character in that it did not specifically say that the Allies should listen to peace proposals now.

Through it, however, ran the familiar argument—that both sides are concerned about the postwar peace, and both sides want the best possible world organization after the war, and both desire the elimination of "barbarism," which to El Español is synonymous with Communism.

Such an argument paralleled Reich Press Spokesman Sundermann's statement of Sept. 3, that Germany had no serious quarrel with the United States, Britain and France, and leaving it understood that Germany would welcome peace talks with the three and also their assistance in Germany's war against Russia.

Both belligerent groups, said the editorial, are engaged in a search for the best road to peace to follow after the war, "a road which would not mean the defeat of all, brought about by the madness of military defeat or by the invasion of infra-historic forces of barbarism—concretely, of Communism."

El Español continued that, "in war plans, only the belligerents may count. But in plans of peace peoples who were not dragged into the struggle and who guard their attitude of moral reserve and international harmony count also in an exceptional way."

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Petrillo Ban To Make Radio Hire Musicians

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—The American Federation of Musicians of the American Federation of Labor will require 160 network-affiliated radio stations to employ staffs of musicians within the next 60 days, its President, James C. Petrillo, told a National War Labor Board Mediation Panel today.

Mr. Petrillo made the announcement before the panel conducting a hearing to determine whether the union should be ordered to lift its 13-months-old ban on the making of musical recordings for broadcast purposes.

He did not name the 160 stations, but said they picked up all their musical programs from the networks and employed no musicians in their own studios.

Mr. Petrillo asserted the National Association of Broadcasters was interested in the fight by six major transcription concerns to lift the union's ban on musical recordings, and said 90 per cent of the music on radio programs was "canned."

The NWLB panel, headed by Arthur S. Meyer of New York, reserved decision after hearing final testimony in the dispute.

Just before the hearing ended, A. Walter Socolow, counsel for the transcription companies, asked Mr. Petrillo if his union had any objection to making a normal amount of transcriptions between now and final settlement of the dispute. Mr. Petrillo replied this was "not the proper time" to discuss such a proposal.

Mr. Socolow told the panel members the A. F. of M. never voted on the recording ban—that the ban "was announced by James C. Petrillo as his act at the 1942 convention of the union."

The attorney asserted "the musicians we employ in making transcriptions" would reject the ban "if you were to take a vote today."

Thanksgiving Day Is Nov. 23 in 1944

By the Associated Press

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 10

An opinion from Attorney General Francis Biddle's office settled the question here of the date of Thanksgiving in November, 1944, which is an unusual month with five Thursdays.

The holiday "for Federal purposes" will be the fourth Thursday, Nov. 23, and not the fifth Thursday, Nov. 30.

Calendar printers here had been confused over the proper date so Fred E. Winsor, Executive Vice-President of the Associated Printers and Lithographers of St. Louis, wrote Washington.

Preference in Demobilization Stirs Wide British Discussion

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 10 — Britain's demobilization policy of "first in is first out"—re-emphasized at this week's Trade Union Congress at Southport, Lancashire—has stirred discussion from one end of Britain to the other.

The Labor Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, told employers bluntly at the T. U. C. session of Sept. 7 that they would have to get along as best they could under this system of demobilization.

This policy is generally welcomed, in so far as it is designed to prevent wire-puling as a speedier pass from the Army than length of service. The British people are wholeheartedly behind the Government in its desire to have the demobilization orderly and fair. But there is at the same time considerable feeling that Mr. Bevin has slammed the door too hard in the face of compromise.

Some Britons have been kept back from services hitherto, not because they shirked a call-up, but because they were obliged or persuaded to continue in their jobs in national interests. Are they necessarily to linger on longest in the Army?

Warning by Bevin

Mr. Bevin warned the T. U. C. that industry could not expect key men back first. They had managed in wartime as best they could, and they would have to do the same in peace, he said. In other words, the interest of the individual is to come first—before the interest of industry as a whole.

That policy seemed to please the majority of T. U. C. delegates. But it appeared to ignore the possibiilty that some preferences might, in practice, be for the common good.

Moreover, other sections of opinion in Britain are getting seriously concerned at what is so manifest at this week's gathering of trade unionists, namely, that in the race for what may appear to be absolute freedom on the horizon, there is a big risk that tangible freedoms, dearly won through generations of struggle, may be lost.

In fact, on the very day that the T. U. C. was hearing Mr. Bevin's plan for a fair-to-all system of demobilization, the same trade unionists were passing a resolution recommending that, in future, there be admitted to trade union meetings only those newspapermen who are members of the National Union of Journalists, and certain other unions, but not including the Institute of Journalists.

This represents a serious move in Britain, for members of the Institute of Journalists would thereby be barred, and it happens that the best-known names in Fleet Street are members of the Institute, while the National Union of Journalists attracts mainly the make-up staffs and technical men of newspaper offices.

Freedom of Choice

As The Times, of London, points out indignantly, if the T. U. C. threat were carried out it would be direct interference with a newspaper's freedom to choose its representative to cover any conference.

In one way the T. U. C. has done the public a service by the shrill warning it has thus issued, namely, that it is by no means infallible and wants watching just as much as any other section of society, lest it seek to harness popular enthusiasm for freedom to its own narrower interests.

Several questions present themselves in the present shaping up for postwar reconstruction. Is one privileged class merely to give way to another? Is the old tyranny of aristocracy merely to give way to tyranny of the masses?

A personal close-up of the bureaucratic machine built up for such purpose as the call-up for military service of Britain's millions, gives cause for most serious thought.

It is by no means only Conservatives and Right Wingers who recognize such dangers ahead for the new order. Mr. Clement R. Attlee, who leads the British Labor Party, said at Carmarthen recently that the British Commonwealth has triumphed in this war because it had learned through centuries of lessons how to live together without attempting to exact regimented uniformity.

Canada Dismisses War Board Member

OTTAWA, Sept. 10 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced last night that the Cabinet had dismissed J. L. Cohen, Toronto lawyer, from the National War Labor Board after considering a charge that his "attitude is completely inconsistent with the principles" of the Board.

The dismissal order said the announced conception of the Board "clearly envisaged an independent and judicial attitude on the part of its members."

The inconsistency charge was made in a letter from Justice C. P. McTague, Board Chairman, saying, "I cannot accept responsibility for conducting the work of the Board on the principles agreed upon, in continued association with Mr. Cohen."

Mr. Cohen was labor representative on the Board, which was reconstituted in February. Mackenzie King has described the Board as a body intended to be conducted as an industrial court. Remaining with Mr. McTague is Leon Lalande of Montreal.

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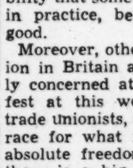
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Everybody in Sicily It Seems Knew Something Big Was Due

Conferences started 12 days ago in Sicily between Allied and Italian leaders, paving the way for the Italian capitulation. War correspondents who saw the Italian negotiators arrive knew that something big was in the air, but didn't know exactly what, and were unable to send dispatches speculating upon the possibilities. Herbert L. Matthews, New York Times Correspondent, tells of the rumors in this delayed dispatch, cleared through censorship Sept. 8.

By Herbert L. Matthews
New York Times Correspondent representing the Combined American Press Distributed by the Associated Press

AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN SICILY, Sept. 3. Delayed—An incident whose clarification may have to wait the end of the Italian campaign has been keeping Northern Sicily agog for five days.

On Aug. 29 an Italian Savoia Marchetti bomber flew to Palermo and landed on an airfield.

Instructions had been sent all along the line that the plane was coming, and was not to be shot at or molested.

Out of it stepped an Italian colonel and another officer.

Next day the plane left, escorted by three American P-38 fighter-bombers.

On the thirty-first that same mysterious order was sent around again, and this time the plane landed at Termini Imerese, east of Palermo. The same officers were rushed to Palermo in closed cars.

This time they were not allowed to return, but a message was sent back stating that due note had been taken of the proposals made and it was expected they would be carried out. If not, the officers were hostages and would have to pay the consequences.

It can be imagined what a sensation this incident caused among thousands of Allied soldiers, who of course learned something about it immediately. Many had seen the plane come in. Rumors are always rife and lurid in all armies, and this time they were like a strong forest fire.

One soldier in Palermo asked whether the war was over. Others whispered solemnly that King Victor Emmanuel and Premier Pietro Badoglio had come to capitulate. None seemed to realize that the Allied task was to drive the Germans out of Italy and that the Italians had little to offer with the Germans sitting on their heads.

Still, something has been offered, and some day we shall learn what it was.

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PRELUDE POEMS FOR THE NEW DAY
Prelude Poems for the New Day
By William P. McKenzie
Forty poems filled with hope and promise and constructive thought for these disturbing days of world conflict. Reprinted by permission from the Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor in William Dana Orcutt's celebrated Laurentian type. White cloth cover, harmonizing blue-stamped title. $2.00. Also by the same author: The Sower and Other Poems, Fields of Bloom, $1.00. Heartsease Hymns, $1.10.
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Curtin Proposes Formation Of Postwar Empire Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Sept. 9—Proposal for the establishment of a consultative empire council for the management of affairs affecting the common economic and political interests of Britain and the Dominions has been launched by Prime Minister John Curtin.

The move has been made simultaneously with Prime Minister Churchill's declaration in favor of retention of the combined Anglo-American Chiefs of Staff committee in the postwar period and with an announcement by Thomas E. Dewey, Republican Governor of New York questioning the virtue of the traditional isolationism of the American Republican party.

Mr. Curtin first hinted at an Empire council plan just before the recent federal election day. This week Mr. Curtin has gone into more detail and it is now disclosed that he seeks promotion of a permanent body with a permanent secretariat, meeting as the occasion warrants in London and in the Dominion Capitals.

What Mr. Churchill has said of Anglo-American collaboration Mr. Curtin now applies to collaboration within the Empire.

He says, "It would appear to be easy to devise machinery to give effect to what will be recognized as an inevitable postwar development. There is ample evidence of the ability of Great Britain and the Dominions to collaborate on matters of policy in war.

"Surely when pressing problems of peace are to be met, the same collaboration can be achieved. I visualize a council with a structure similar to the Pacific War Council, in which the Dominion representatives could consult regularly with representatives of the British Government. Dominion representatives could be respective high commissioners and they could be replaced at appropriate intervals by a minister as a special representative."

Wants More Than a Token

If an empire council is formed Mr. Curtin wants to see in it something much more than a token of Empire unity. He wants regular meetings with at least some meetings held in Ottawa, Canberra, Pretoria and Wellington, as well as in London. And above all he seeks a "permanent secretariat of men as expert in problems of peace as those, who expert in war, are advising the councils of Empire and United Nations today."

Premier Curtin deals only with Empire unity but that is believed to be only his first step toward establishment of a solid front by the United Nations in solving postwar problems.

Mr. Curtin knows Australia's postwar planning must be affected inevitably by international reconstruction plans. He however looks to the Empire rather than to individual units to play a vital part among the United Nations.

The idea of a thoroughly representative empire council is regarded as likely to bring about a United Empire policy which would be a sound basis for collaboration with the United States and other democracies in restoring world trade and international security.

"The place Australia will occupy in the Pacific postwar period can never be the same as it was up to 1939," said Mr. Curtin.

Firm Voice

"Australia must have available advantages of concerted Empire policy if she is to be a power to stand for democracy in the South Pacific.

"Similarly, Britain's power as a force of peace in the future will be strengthened in the world if a firm voice against potential aggressors comes from the Empire and not merely from London."

Mr. Curtin suggests the economic war in postwar years will be fierce and marked by many complex angles. "Australia," he says, "cannot allow her economic position to be misunderstood with the Pacific studded by bases occupied by a half dozen nations shut out behind tariff walls.

"Australia's voice in these matters must be heard equally as it is heard now in matters of war."

Navy's Fighter—'Speed Is the Word'

Associated Press

Designed to Make Japan Minus Zero

Top: A test pilot looks at a Grumman Hellcat, its wings folded, a new type of naval fighter planned to fight Japanese Zeros on any terms. The new plane saw action for the first time in the Marcus Island raid Sept. 1. "Speed is the word for the Hellcat," according to the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics. Bottom: The latest Grumman takes off during a demonstration in New York. Its speed and climb are secret.

New Plane Announced by Navy To Fight Zeros on Any Terms

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Navy diclosed Sept. 9 the details of its new fighter plane, the Grumman Hellcat, as the answer to requests of American pilots for a plane to fight the Zero on any terms. The plane saw action for the first time in the Navy's raid on Marcus Island Sept. 1.

The ship is the pilots' own plane in the sense that it incorporates the combined experience of our naval aviators in the Pacific, and is the first American fighter to reach production on plans combed entirely from experiences of the present war.

Its speed and climb are secret, but the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics said:

"Speed is the word for the Hellcat. It is one of the fastest fighters in the skies."

Made by Grumman

The Hellcat is a product of the Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation under direction of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics.

The new plane is both bigger and faster than the Wildcat, which Undersecretary James V. Forrestal said saved Guadalcanal, and, the Bureau of Aeronautics said, stopped Japanese planes in the Coral Sea, at Midway and in the Solomons.

The new Hellcat is a single seater, better armed than the Wildcat, and with improved protective armor. Best of all, in the Bureau's opinion, is a new flexible type of gasoline tank, which is a step ahead of the ordinary puncture-proof tank. The official explanation is limited to the statement that the tank functions like a rubber bag inside a canvas hammock.

The fighting altitude of the Hellcat is higher than its predecessor. Some idea of what this means is seen by the surprise the Japanese got at Guadalcanal last October, when Wildcats met them at 25,000 feet and shot down 30 Zeros in 10 minutes without losing one ship.

O'Hare's Specification

Afterward, while President Roosevelt was giving Lieut. Commander Edward H. [Butch] O'Hare, U. S. N., the Congressional medal of honor on April 21, 1942, he asked:

"'Butch,' what kind of a fighter plane do you need to beat the Japs?"

"Something that will go upstairs faster."

This remark was one of the factors which led to installation of a Pratt & Whitney engine that is part of the plane's unusual performance.

The Bureau credits the Grumman outfit with breaking all records for speed in design and production on the Hellcat. Five months after the first plane had been accepted, the first squadron came off assembly lines on Long Island. After that for several months, production more than doubled each month.

Bomb-Pitted Naples Once Beauty Spot

By the Associated Press

Once-beautiful, now bomb-scarred Naples, into whose environs Allied forces have lunged in their drive to ensnare the Germans in Southern Italy, was one of the world's most popular vacation resorts in peacetime.

Rising like a great amphitheater against a background of hills and brightened at night by the glow of Vesuvius behind it, Naples had presented a scene of unforgettable beauty—heightened by the blue waters of the Bay of Naples and the near-by romantic Isle of Capri.

When war came, the city's strategic place on the shin of the Italian Boot was realized immediately, and soon the port became a major point of departure for German and Italian convoys sailing to Libya.

Naples normally handled more tonnage than any other Italian port. It was vital to Italy as a communications center.

Situated on the northern shore of the Bay, the city is 135 miles south of Rome by rail, 100 miles by air.

In 1940, when the British began to bomb Naples, the population was 875,000. When the bombs fell, the people found protection in tunnels in the surrounding hills. There are few underground transportation facilities.

Only recently had this commercial center turned to industrial development, industries being attracted by its abundance of water power. The city had a motor works and had processed food products to a large extent. Its main industry, of course, had been the tourist trade.

Naples is divided into two crescents by a ridge running south. The western crescent forms the fashionable district. The eastern crescent is the larger and older part.

The 4,000-foot Vesuvius rises some 30 miles east of Naples. The volcano has not erupted since 1906. In 79 A. D. it had buried the towns of Pompeii and Herculaneum.

The volcano had played its part in the war—its tip serving as a beacon for Allied pilots coming in to bomb Naples and the bombings have been frequent—both by the RAF and U. S. warplanes.

Bird Beats Time of Song

The brown thrasher, a thrush, moves its tail in time to its own song and thrashes with it when disturbed.

Victory for Italian Workers Preceded Empire's Surrender

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The unconditional surrender of the Italian armed forces was preceded by an important victory for the Italian working class, according to "underground" reports which have just arrived in this country.

The Badoglio Government agreed to permit the holding of free elections of factory committees (Commissioni Interne di Fabbrica).

The opposition's triumph is of special importance, as the last elections of factory committees in 1925 were the last free elections to be held in Italy under the Fascist regime. Notwithstanding official threats and pressure, the results showed an overwhelming majority of Socialists and partly even of Communists.

With 786 workers voting in Condove, the Socialists received 745 votes, the Fascists 41. The Officine di Savigliano had 571 voters: 526 Socialists, 27 Catholic Party members, and 1 Fascist. At the Fiat plant the Communists received 4,740 votes, the Socialists 4,463, the Catholics 390, the Fascists 760. The Fiat steel works had a Socialist majority.

A few months later, on Sept. 10, 1925, the "Commissioni Interne," elected annually by the workers as their representative in negotiations with the management, was dissolved by the Agreement of Palazzo Vidoni, which established the monopoly of the Fascist trade unions.

The factory committees played an important part in the organization of Italian labor. Originally a product of the special situation in which the Italian labor movement found itself during World War I, they began to expand rapidly during the postwar period. Their strength remained unbroken during the first years of Fascist rule. They became, in fact, one of the most important bastions of Italian labor during that period.

The motives of the Badoglio Government in permitting free elections of factory committees are not quite clear, but it may be that it hoped to win more favorable terms from the Allies by this apparent concession to liberalism.

Very possibly, the Government hoped the elections would increase political differences among the workers and prevent them from exploiting the surrender to gain greater power.

Inmate Labor in Canneries Of West Frees Many Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash—The release of women from long hours of "canning" over the kitchen range, enabling them to become "manpower" in the harvest fields is being accomplished in the vital food producing centers of this State through the use of convict labor in the several State-owned and operated canneries.

It is the simplest method of processing food known to farm women. When their Kentucky Wonder Beans are ready, or Blue Lake Beans, or Oregon Giant, the women simply drop them off at the central cannery, receive their equivalent, minus 50 per cent toll to the State, and drive home with the canned goods.

The plan benefits the inmate laborers also. Most of these men are paid a small hourly wage which is saved for them against the day of their release. Labor in the big canneries in the Wenatchee and Yakima Valleys is from the Walla Walla Penitentiary and men live in honor camps during the season; canneries in western Washington are serviced by young men from the Monroe Reformatory who are taken to work daily in trucks.

Not only in food processing but in wood cutting to help reduce the fuel shortage and in emergency harvesting, inmates of penal institutions are helping with production for war use. The recent State Legislature granted special relaxations to provide for inmate labor for the duration and to allow men to be paroled as farm hands. Today, as a result of so many prisoners working on the outside there is an actual shortage of available manpower in penal institutions.

The men are said to be especially eager to work in the food processing plants. One of the canneries was visited recently where younger men were at work. In clean, light surroundings they were slicing beets, cutting corn off the ears, tending great vats of apple sauce, capping and sealing cans, while a smiling young Negro was working a bean-cutting machine that prepared more beans in a minute than a dozen women could prepare in an hour.

Patrons do not receive their own produce back in canned goods, as in former years, although they are guaranteed a product of equal quality. War has changed conditions and in order to save time and gasoline the farmer's wife in one trip leaves her corn or tomatoes, apricots or peaches, and takes home her share of canned goods.

The 50 per cent toll provides all the processed foods used in all the State institutions, including mental hospitals, correctional schools, Veterans' homes, School for the Deaf and Blind as well as penal institutions. A surplus from the State last season went back to the schools for lunches. Parent-Teacher and other social service groups contract for fruit and vegetables to be canned by inmate labor by the tons to provide for school lunches.

The State canneries grew from the well-known Kirkland cannery which developed in the latter part of the depression at a time when Dust Bowl settlers were in need of community help. Work Projects Administration labor was employed in the canning process and patrons prepared their own product at the plant for canning.

President Urged as Peace Boss

CHICAGO, Sept. 10 (AP)—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace told a press conference today that he personally wanted to suggest President Rooseevelt as Permanent Chairman at the peace table.

"With peace approaching," he said, "there is one man exceedingly important to that peace."

Mr. Wallace said the President should preside at the peace table because of his contacts, his excellent knowledge of geography, and "because the Roosevelt name is the magic name all over the world."

"It is unthinkable, to my notion, that Roosevelt should not be at the peace table," Mr. Wallace continued. He said efforts to settle the peace should be aimed at establishing "a workable world without worry."

Another reason why the President should hold a prominent place in the peace negotiations, he added, was that "we as a nation have less territorial ambition than any other nation."

Mr. Wallace came to Chicago to speak tomorrow night at a meeting in Chicago Stadium sponsored by the Chicago United Nations Committee to Win the Peace

WILL THE FALL OF ITALY MEAN A HOME FRONT DEFEAT?

The fall of Italy is glorious news—if we take it as the end of round one instead of the finish of the fight.

It COULD mean a home front defeat—if Americans start pulling their punches.

It COULD mean good news to our two major enemies—if anybody takes it as a signal to slow up, let down, or quit backing the war with everything they've got.

As a matter of fact, the long, hard march to Berlin and Tokyo has just begun. If you think it will be easy, if you think we can win this fight with one hand—then you are wrong, dangerously wrong.

Before the last shot is fired, a lot of lives are going to be lost and a lot of billions spent. The more American dollars that go into superior equipment, the less American blood is going to redden foreign soil.

It cost $46,000,000 to lay Hamburg low. It cost another $300,000,000 to train, equip and transport the crews and ready everything for the task. And Hamburg is just one enemy city.

War Bonds must provide much of the money for the bitter struggle yet ahead. You—not the fellow next door—have a personal responsibility to dig deeper than is pleasant and convenient to make the Third War Loan a success.

It WILL be a success only if EVERY American opens his heart and his pocket and decides to BACK THE ATTACK: THE UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

3RD WAR LOAN

This advertisement prepared under the auspices of the War Advertising Council in cooperation with the U. S. Treasury Department

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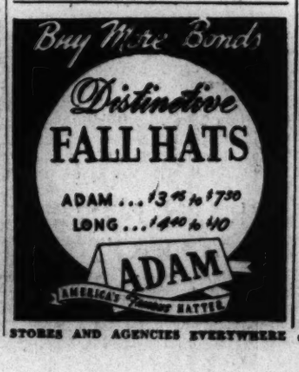


STORES AND AGENCIES EVERYWHERE

Monitor World News Goes Coast-to-Coast Over Mutual Broadcasting System Hookup

Programs Five Nights a Week To Start Monday, Sept. 20

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The coast-to-coast radio network of the Mutual Broadcasting System and the world-wide news gathering staff of The Christian Science Monitor will join facilities in a new type of integrated news programs with daily pickups from Monitor correspondents all over the world, beginning Monday, Sept. 20.

Joint announcement of the new program was made today by Miller McClintock, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System, and by the Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society through A. Warren Norton, Manager.

The program will be presented Mondays through Fridays from 6:30 p. m. to 6.45 p. m. over a network, whose exact composition is yet to be determined, made up from the more than 210 Mutual radio stations in the United States.

Mutual's Announcement

Mr. McClintock, in a statement issued on behalf of the Mutual Broadcasting System, said: "These projected newscasts will be far different from any currently in use. They will open and close each day from the News Room of The Christian Science Monitor in Boston with a news resume and analysis by Volney Hurd, Director of Broadcasting for the Monitor.

"Mr. Hurd will be in constant contact with the Monitor's overseas staff by cable prior to each broadeast. In this way, he will be able to integrate the pick-ups into a pattern, against a background of sound analysis.

"For the first time," Mr. McClintock said, "such a program will have the cohesion and unity of a well-edited newspaper."

"The Mutual Network is proud to be the network selected to bring the world-famed and far-flung correspondents of one of America's great journalistic institutions to its many listeners," Mr. McClintock continued. "From this arrangement I am confident that the American radio listeners will benefit, safe in the knowledge that two great champions of free speech are working together in full accord and co-operation."

Monitor Statement

"Although The Christian Science Monitor has a wide circulation, we have long seen the possibilities of greatly amplifying its influence through the use of network radio," Mr. Norton said. "We are confident that through the Mutual Network's vast facilities, we will accomplish that aim and render a needed and timely service to a people at war who deserve being kept fully and accurately informed as to the progress of that war. The policies and traditions of The Christian Science Monitor will be maintained to the full in this new and pioneering effort."

Arrangements to merge the news gathering facilities of the Monitor and the news distribution facilities of Mutual came after months of negotiation between the two organizations. It is believed to be the first time that a great newspaper's overseas facilities have been made available to a major United States radio network.

The broadcasts will feature daily exclusive reports from at least three Christian Science Monitor staff men reporting from vital news points the world over.

Regular news reporters to be heard consistently, depending on the importance of news from their posts, will be Mallory Browne, European Editorial Manager, J. Emlyn Williams and Peter Lyne from London, John Evans and others from Moscow, R. Maillard Stead, Joseph G. Harrison and Edmund Stevens from the various fronts in the Mediterranean, Derek Patmore from Ankara, Randall Gould and Gunther Stein from Chungking, Gordon Walker from Honolulu, Roscoe Drummond, Chief of the Washington Bureau, John Beaufort from the Aleutians, Walter E. Lucas, from the Southwestern Pacific, Morris McDougall from Ottawa, Roland Hall Sharp from South America. Other pickup points will include Stockholm, Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Berne, and Sydney.

Mr. McClintock pointed out that Mutual's regular corps of overseas correspondents will be retained.

Wide Audience Reached

The Christian Science Monitor-Mutual Broadcasting System programs are designed to cover the country so that 85 per cent of the entire population of the United States can hear them when they tune in. As the plan was evolved it grew in magnitude. Mutual had for some time assigned the choice dinner-hour period for newscasts to its own corps of foreign correspondents, but with the development of the Monitor's "integration" idea, whereby a group of messages from as many widely-separated points throughout the world are fused into one, the new plan took precedence and the dinner period was transferred to the Monitor-Mutual program.

Due again to the swift development of this idea, there was insufficient time to rearrange schedules in all Mutual stations. Monitor readers living anywhere in the territory covered by any of the Mutual stations listed on this page should immediately inquire of their local station whether it has been able to readjust its schedule so as to provide time for this program. Direct inquiry alone at this stage, is necessary to ascertain which of the more than 210 Mutual stations will be tied in on the first night or week of this feature.

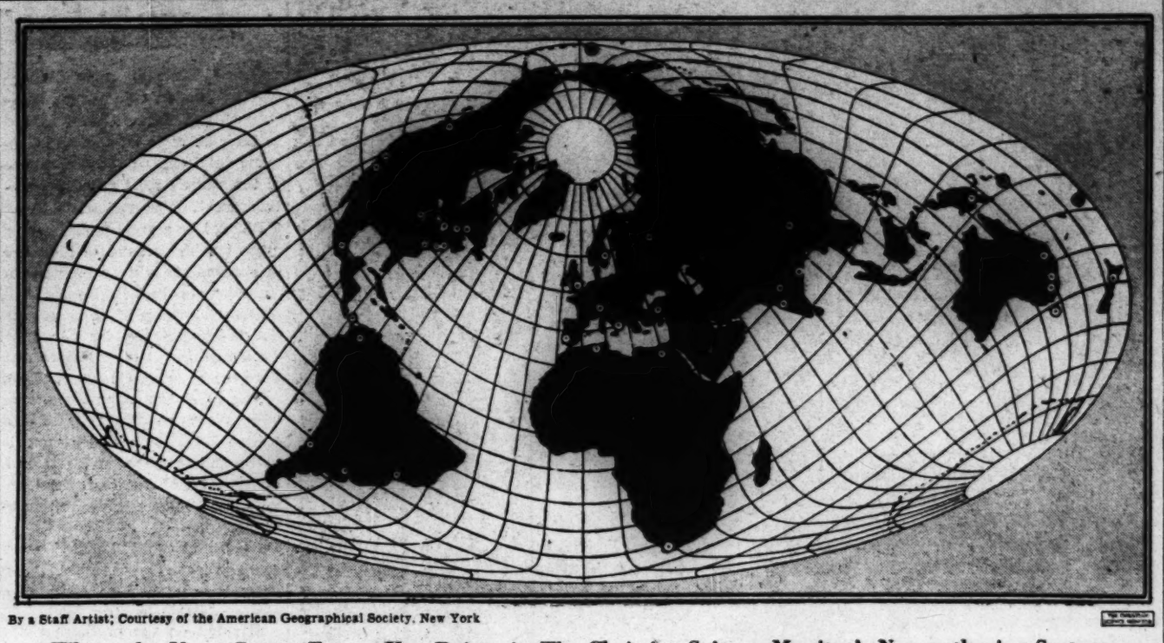
How Mr. Hurd will confer with his correspondents in every quarter of the globe, by cable, long distance telephone or short wave, has already been told. It is interesting to describe the mechanics still further. Mutual has arranged with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company for the use of a number of trunks, three or four, running direct from The Christian Science Monitor's newsroom in Boston to certain key points, such as Los Angeles, Denver, San Francisco and Atlanta or New Orleans. From these trunks "legs" will radiate to the local stations. Thus, as Mr. Hurd's voice is presented to the 3,000,000 listeners of Mutual's Boston outlet, WNAC, it will be heard simultaneously in the farthest corners of the United States, along with the voices of the Monitor's correspondents coming from overseas.

Modest Start in 1934

The Mutual Broadcasting System is the world's largest radio network. Starting, in 1934, with but three stations—New York, Chicago, and Cincinnati—it now embraces over 200 in the several States, and is represented in Mexico by Radio Mil's 36-station group, and by stations in Canada and Hawaii.

Negotiations are under way for the rebroadcast of the Monitor newscasts in both Mexico and Canada. As Mutual has grown in the number of its outlets, so the individual outlets have made improvements in their facilities—the greatest of these being in 14 cities of more than 500,000 population.

Mutual's co-operation with The Christian Science Monitor in developing this co-ordinated world-wide broadcast grew out of a policy of pioneering adopted by the System the beginning of this year, when Mr. McClintock became its first paid president. Mr. McClintock, along with officials of The Christian Science Publishing Society, will appear on the special 30-minute dedicatory program, Sept. 20.

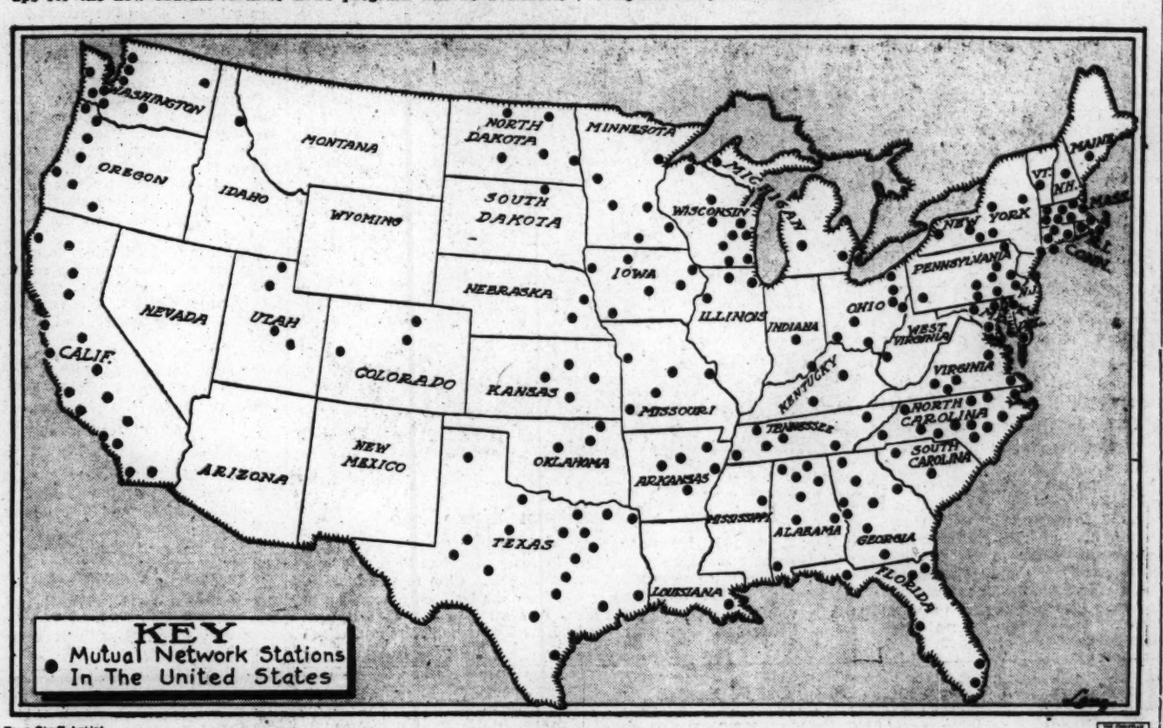


By a Staff Artist; Courtesy of the American Geographical Society, New York

Where the News Comes From: Key Points in The Christian Science Monitor's Newsgathering System

From these points, many of which are constantly shifting as new fronts are opened up and war correspondents change location, pickups for the new Mutual-Monitor news program will be available.

This map is an Oblique Mollweide projection, tilted 45 degrees, with its center at Latitude 45 degrees north. Formula by O. M. Wood and computation by Walter Miller.



By a Staff Artist

Where the News Will Be Disseminated: Mutual Stations From Which a Network Will Be Formed

List of Radio Stations In the Mutual System

The network of Mutual Broadcasting System stations within the United States which will carry the Mutual-Monitor news program will be made up from among the following list of all the Mutual stations. It will be necessary for listeners to inquire locally whether the particular Mutual station which serves them is carrying the program.

City	Call Letter	Kilocycles
New York, N. Y.	WOR	710
Chicago, Ill.	WGN	720
Los Angeles, Cal.	KHJ	930
Philadelphia, Pa.	WIP	610
Boston, Mass.	WNAC	1260
Detroit-Windsor	CKLW	800
Pittsburgh, Pa.	WCAE	1250
San Francisco, Cal.	KFRC	610
St. Louis, Mo.	KWK	1380
Cleveland, Ohio	WHK	1420
Baltimore, Md.	WFBR	1300
Washington, D. C.	WOL	1260
Buffalo, N. Y.	WGR	550
Minneapolis-St. Paul	WLOL	1330
Cincinnati, Ohio	WKRC	550
Providence, R. I.	WEAN	790
Kansas City, Mo.	WHB	880
Hartford, Conn.	WTHT	1230
Indianapolis, Ind.	WIBC	1070
Seattle, Wash.	KOL	1300
Rochester, N. Y.	WSAY	1240
Portland, Ore.	KALE	1330
Denver, Colo.	KFEL	950
Columbus, Ohio	WHKC	640
Akron, Ohio	WJW	850
Bridgeport, Conn.	WICC	600
Worcester, Mass.	WAAB	1440
Omaha, Neb.	KBON	1490
San Diego, Cal.	KGB	1360
Ogden-Salt Lake	KLO	1430
Tacoma, Wash.	KMO	1360
Rock Is.-Dav.-Moline	WHBF	1270
Fresno, Cal.	KFRE	1340
Santa Barbara, Cal.	KDB	1490
Holyoke-Springfield	WHYN	1400
Lowell-Lawrence	WLLH	1400
Fall River, Mass.	WSAR	1480
Waterbury, Conn.	WATR	1320
Lewiston-Auburn	WCOU	1240
Pittsfield, Mass.	WBRK	1340
Fitchburg, Mass.	WEIM	1340
New London, Conn.	WNLC	1490
Rutland, Vt.	WSYB	1380
Greenfield, Mass.	WHAI	1240
Laconia, N. H.	WLNH	1340
Bakersfield, Cal.	KPMC	1560
Chico, Cal.	KHSL	1290
El Centro, Cal.	KXO	1490
Eureka, Cal.	KIEM	1480
Marysville, Cal.	KMYC	1450
Merced, Cal.	KYOS	1490
Monterey, Cal.	KDON	1240
Redding, Cal.	KVCV	1230
San Bernardino, Cal.	KFXM	1240
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	KVEC	1230
Santa Ana, Cal.	KVOE	1490
Wallace, Idaho	KWAL	1450
Albany, Ore.	KWIL	1240
Astoria, Ore.	KAST	1230
Eugene, Ore.	KORE	1450
Klamath Falls, Ore.	KFJI	1240
Marshfield, Ore.	KOOS	1230
Roseburg, Ore.	KRNR	1490
Aberdeen, Wash.	KXRO	1340
Centralia-Chehalis	KELA	1470
Everett, Wash.	KRKO	1400
Longview, Wash.	KWLK	1400
Olympia, Wash.	KGY	1240
Spokane, Wash.	KFIO	1230
Yakima, Wash.	KIT	1280
Gadsden, Ala.	WJBY	1240
Wilmington, Del.	WILM	1450
Ft. Lauderdale-Miami	WFTL	710
	WJHP	1320
Jacksonville, Fla.	WPDQ	1270
St. Petersburg-Tampa	WTSP	1330
Atlanta, Ga.	WATL	1400
Macon, Ga.	WBML	1240
Rockford, Ill.	WROK	1440
Dubuque, Iowa	KDTH	1370
Sioux City, Iowa	KTRI	1450
Ashland-Huntington	WCMI	1340
Salina, Kans.	KSAL	1150
Lexington, Ky.	WLAP	1450
Louisville, Ky.	WGRC	1400
New Orleans, La.	WNOE	1450
Hagerstown, Md.	WJEJ	1240
Grand Rapids, Mich.	WLAV	1340
Duluth-Superior	WDSM	1230
Joplin, Mo.	WMBH	1450
Springfield, Mo.	KTTS	1400
Albany, N. Y.	WABY	1400
Elmira, N. Y.	WENY	1230
Raleigh, N. C.	WRAL	1240
Fargo-Moorhead	KVOX	1340
Canton, Ohio	WHBC	1230
Portsmouth, Ohio	WPAY	1400
Steubenville, Ohio	WSTV	1340
Oklahoma City, Okla.	KOCY	1340
Toronto, Ont.	CKCL	580
Easton, Pa.	WEST	1400
Hazleton, Pa.	WAZL	1450
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	WBAX	1240
Amarillo, Texas	KFDA	1230
Dallas, Texas	WRR	1310
Fort Worth, Texas	KFJZ	1270
Pt. Arthur-Beaumont	KPAC	1250
Norfolk-Portsmouth	WSAP	1490
Poynette-Madison	WIBU	1240
Racine, Wis.	WRJN	1400
Sheboygan, Wis.	WHBL	1330
Birmingham, Ala.	WSGN	610
Mobile, Ala.	WMOB	1230
Little Rock, Ark.	KGHI	1230
Palm Beach, Fla.	WPG	1340
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	WMT	600
Des Moines, Iowa	KSO	1460
Shenandoah, Iowa	KMA	960
Wichita, Kans.	KFBI	1070
Lincoln, Neb.	KFOR	1240
Binghamton, N. Y.	WNBF	1290
Syracuse, N. Y.	WAGE	620
Asheville, N. C.	WISE	1230
Charlotte, N. C.	WAYS	610
Winston-Salem, N. C.	WAIR	1340
Tulsa, Okla.	KOME	1340
Harrisburg, Pa.	WKBO	1230
Lancaster, Pa.	WGAL	1490
Scranton, Pa.	WARM	1400
York, Pa.	WORK	1350
Columbia, S. C.	WCOS	1400
Greenville, S. C.	WMRC	1490
Chattanooga, Tenn.	WDEF	1400
Knoxville, Tenn.	WBIR	1240
Memphis, Tenn.	WMPS	1460
Nashville, Tenn.	WSIX	980
Austin, Texas	KNOW	1490
Corpus Christi, Texas	KRIS	1360
[illegible], Texas	KXYZ	1320
San Antonio, Texas	KABC	1450
Waco, Texas	WACO	1450
[illegible], Va.	WBTM	1400
Lynchburg, Va.	WLVA	1230
Richmond, Va.	WRNL	910
Roanoke, Va.	WSLS	1490
[illegible] Ala.	[illegible]	1400
Huntsville, Ala.	WBHP	1230
[illegible]ls, Ala.	WLAY	1450
Opelika, Ala.	WJHO	1400
Selma, Ala.	WHBB	1490
Helena, Ark.	KFFA	1490
Hot Springs, Ark.	KWFC	1340
Jonesboro, Ark.	KBTM	1230
[illegible]ne Bluff, Ark.	KOTN	1490
Grand Junction, Colo.	KFXJ	920
Greeley, Colo.	KFKA	910
Gainesville, Fla.	WRUF	850
Panama City, Fla.	WDLP	1230
Albany, Ga.	WALB	1590
Dalton, Ga.	WBLJ	1230
La Grange, Ga.	WLAG	1240
Valdosta, Ga.	WGOV	1400
West Point, Ga.	WDAK	1340
Fort Dodge, Iowa	KVFD	1400
Emporia, Kans.	KTSW	1400
Great Bend, Kans.	KVGB	1400
Bowling Green, Ky.	WLBJ	1340
Salisbury, Md.	WBOC	1230
Ironwood, Mich.	WJMS	1450
Albert Lea, Minn.	KATE	1450
Fergus Falls, Minn.	KGDE	1230
Willmar, Minn.	KWLM	1340
Winona, Minn.	KWNO	1230
Columbus, Miss.	WCBI	1400
Jefferson City, Mo.	KWOS	1240
Burlington, N. C.	WBBB	920
Elizabeth City, N. C.	WCNC	1400
Fayetteville, N. C.	WFNC	1450
Goldsboro, N. C.	WGBR	1400
Greenville, N. C.	WGTC	1490
Salisbury, N. C.	WSTP	1490
Wilson, N. C.	WGTM	1340
Bismarck-Mandan	KGCU	1270
Devils Lake, N. D.	KDLR	1240
Grand Forks, N. D.	KILO	1440
Jamestown, N. D.	KSJB	600
Minot, N. D.	KLPM	1390
Bartlesville, Okla.	KWON	1400
Aberdeen, S. D.	KABR	1420
Clarksville, Tenn.	WJZM	1400
Jackson, Tenn.	WTJS	1390
Abilene, Texas	KRBC	1450
Big Spring, Texas	KBST	1490
Midland, Texas	KRLH	1230
Paris, Texas	KPLT	1490
San Angelo, Texas	KGKL	1400
Sherman-Denison	KRRV	910
Temple, Texas	KTEM	1400
Texarkana, Texas	KCMC	1450
Vernon, Texas	KVWC	1490
Logan, Utah	KVNU	1230
Price, Utah	KEUB	1450
Provo, Utah	KOVO	1240
Appleton, Wis.	WHBY	1230
Ashland, Wis.	WATW	1400
Fond du Lac, Wis.	KFIZ	1450
Janesville, Wis.	WCLO	1230
Wausau, Wis.	WSAU	1400
Wisconsin Rapids	WFHR	1340

Fall of Italy Turning Point, Says Hoover

By the Associated Press

Here are some comments from prominent persons in America on the surrender of Italy:

Former President Hoover: "The Italian victory is a glorious turning point in the war. We can take great pride in the share of our splendid forces with the British in bringing it about."

Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 presidential candidate: "Magnificent" news which makes this "one of the significant days in history." It means avoidance of "unnecessary slaughter."

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Director of Selective Service: "Italy hasn't been doing very much to stop us in our battle . . . but even so it is good to get her out of the way. I hope this success continues in other directions."

Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York: "It's the best news I've heard in a long time."

Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information: "We haven't licked the Germans yet."

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor: "Italy's surrender marks the beginning of the collapse of the Axis."

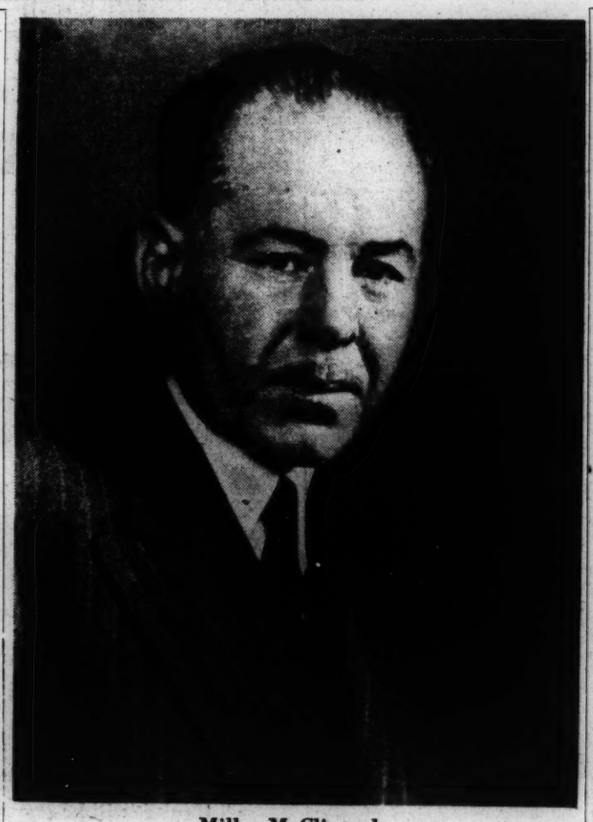
Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board: "The overwhelming weight of American war production was a decisive factor in enabling the fighting men of the United Nations to win this tremendous victory. We cannot let the march toward victory falter now."

Arturo Toscanini, famed Italian Orchestra Conductor and Anti-fascist: "I am overwhelmed with joy. The news of the surrender of the armed force of Italy came so suddenly that my thoughts are like waves in a stormy sea. I can only say, 'Blessed Italy, at last you are free to join the Allies who are struggling to keep alive the name of liberty in the world.'"

Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines: "The surrender of Italy is an event which will make the tyrants tremble, from Tokyo to Berlin. The Filipino people will take heart from this news, for it is another sign of their liberation which is to come."

Seaweed War Matériel

Seaweed was used by the Germans in World War I to seal grenades.



Miller McClintock
President of the Mutual Broadcasting System

Former N. Y. Teacher Was In Japan's Pay

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—John C. Le Clair, former instructor in New York and New Jersey Colleges, pleaded guilty yesterday to a Federal Grand Jury indictment charging him with action as an unregistered agent of the Japanese Government.

Federal Judge J. Waties Waring released Le Clair in $5,000 bail pending imposition of sentence Sept. 22. Assistant U. S. Attorney Max D. Novak said the maximum penalty fixed by law was 12 years' imprisonment and $30,000 fine.

The indictment charged Le Clair conspired with Shintaro Fukishima, Press Attaché of the Japanese Embassy in Washington; Kyuskike Hoshide, Assistant to the Treasurer of the Japanese Consulate here, and Shinichi Kondo, Vice-Consul in New York. The Japanese Government representatives were not named as defendants in the indictment.

As part of the conspiracy, the indictment charged Le Clair wrote pro-Japanese articles and procured publication of them in magazines. He was employed from July, 1938, to March, 1941, by the Japanese, Mr. Conroy said.

Mr. Conroy said Le Clair was paid $500 a month by the Japanese Consulate in New York from July, 1938, to December, 1939, for writing a syndicated column entitled "Comments and Forecasts," which contained two pro-Japanese articles a month. The column was distributed to more than 200 newspapers in the U. S. Mr. Conroy said.

Mr. Conroy also said that from April, 1938, to March, 1941, Le Clair wrote special articles at the request of the Japanese, and his activity as a propaganda agent netted him more than $12,000.

Dr. Strong Reports Nazis Obey Laws on Prisoners

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 — The Geneva Convention on the treatment of war prisoners is being generally observed by both Allied and enemy warring countries, according to Dr. Tracy Strong, world director of war prisoners' aid of the Young Men's Christian Association. Dr. Strong gave an interview here Sept. 8 on his return from London and Stockholm where he visited war prisons and conferred with Y. M. C. A. workers from prison camps in Germany.

American prisoners of war settle down to prison life when they "hit their stride" but do not quickly orient themselves to existence within barbed wire areas, the Y. M. C. A. official found.

"Americans are adaptable," he said, and when given materials with which to build a new life will be all right.

He reported a total of 6,000 American prisoners in Germany as of June this year. They consist of civilians interned when the United States and Germany declared war, fliers brought down over the country, and infantry prisoners. Infantry and civilian prisoners are in camps of their own and fliers, at first interned with the British, are now segregated in a British Camp, he said.

German camps receive Red Cross parcels, also clothing and supplies from the Y. M. C. A., through neutral channels, and nearly 100 per cent of the shipments reach their destination with little thievery on the part of the Germans reported.

One of the chief aims of Dr. Strong's trip had been the possibility of permitting Americans interned to continue their studies in the camps, he said, voicing the hope that courses will be given prisoners through the Armed Forces Institute, representing the educational life of America.

"At present the Y. M. C. A. is the principal neutral body acting as a channel for distribution of books and supplies," he continued. "The British are given accredited courses in camps, and a great many boys have passed examinations approved by the University of London. It is our ambition to achieve this for American boys and we are working in this direction."

Dr. Strong reported that American prisoners had not yet been put to work on the land in Germany, although it is expected that they will have to do this work soon. American prisoners might object at first, he said, but they would be benefited by it in the long run.

For Americans to attempt to indoctrinate Axis prisoners by teaching them English and the principles of democracy might result in the Germans attempting to indoctrinate Americans and other Allied prisoners with Nazi propaganda and culture, Dr. Strong stressed. It is, however, worth while and satisfying to teach illiterate prisoners their own language during internment, he added.

Canadians Hail Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 10—Church bells have rung out and salutes fired from all military stations in Canada to show the joy of the Canadian people at the unconditional surrender of Italy.

Jubilantly, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King declared that the outward show of gratitude could be a symbol of determination of all elements in the country to concentrate on the defeat of the two remaining Axis powers.

"Let there be rejoicing from one end of Canada to the other," he said. "But let the rejoicing be accompanied by a resolve on the part of each that from now on, never before, the minds, the wills, the energies of all shall be united in a determination to encompass, in the quickest possible time, the defeat of the remaining Axis powers.

"As Canadians, we may indeed be proud that Canada's armed forces were among those who were at the spearhead of the attack upon Sicily and among the first to land upon the soil of Italy.

"It remains for us, by doing all that lies within our power, to ensure to our fighting men a position of honor in the final break-through into Germany, and in the slaying of the dragon of Naziism in its native lair. Once that is accomplished, the fate of Japan will definitely be sealed."

Massachusetts Files Some Facts

Do you know that . . . of 164 important Massachusetts industries, the records of the Department of Labor and Industries show that 92, or 56 per cent, had a yearly average of more employees in the first postwar year of 1919 than they did in 1918 . . . During July the City of Springfield issued permits for the building of 76 family dwelling units, which was 80 per cent of all the new residential building in leading cities and towns in the State . . . The shortest street in Boston is Stoddard Street, only 50 feet long, connecting Cambridge and Howard Streets . . . Federal Government pay rolls in Massachusetts during 1942, including its arsenals and Navy Yard, are reported to have totaled $483,000,000, nearly a third as much as those of all the private manufacturing industries of the State . . . Of the 1,534,787 persons in Massachusetts reported as employed by the 1940 census, 55.8 per cent were married, 38.6 per cent were single, and 5.6 per cent either widowed or divorced. Of the single employees, 303,798 were female, 288,933 male . . . The next issue of "A Planning Forum," published by the State Planning Board, will contain a comprehensive description of the duties, powers and activities of municipal boards of appeals in connection with zoning regulations in this Commonwealth. [Compiled by the Massachusetts State Planning Board.]

State Secretaries to Discuss Just What Soldier Vote Means

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—The prickly question of soldier voting will get an ironing Oct. 19-21, when the National Association of Secretaries of State meet in St. Louis.

The War, Navy and Justice Departments are expected to have representatives there to help the Secretaries smooth out the burrs.

Leo Seybold, Director of the Washington Office of the Council of State Governments, said State Secretaries have expressed willingness to help men and women in the armed services vote in 1944's presidental election.

But the voting requirements of the various States differ and some Attorneys General have given their State Secretaries varying opinions on the law passed last September.

That law would permit men and women of the armed services—within the United States and overseas—to vote in elections for President, Vice-President and United States Senators and Representatives.

Bottlenecks already have bobbed up in the law and its authors, Senator Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois and Senator Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island, now have in Congress a bill to amend it.

Even that bill may undergo further tailoring but it is likely Congress will withhold action until after the St. Louis meeting.

A political commentator recently raised questions about soldier voting. One is a stickler and some of the others are answered in the law or bill. But if he was puzzled, perhaps others are, too. Here are some questions and answers:

Q. Is every man in uniform to be allowed to vote or only those over 21 years old?

A. The law and amending bill say any service man—or woman—is entitled to vote in the national elections if he is or was eligible to register for and is qualified to vote at any election under the law of the State of his residence.

Georgia alone among the States has reduced the voting age from 21 to 18. But since that is State law then presumably any Georgia man or woman in or out of service would come within the provisions of the law and bill.

Q. Will the ballots be sent to the secrearies of state in the various States and by them to the precinct election boards?

A. That's correct.

Q. Who will count the ballots?

A. Presumably the precinct election boards since no other provision is made for counting them. The amending bill merely provides for returning the ballots from overseas by V-mail.

Q. Is the vote to be extended to the thousands of women in uniform, Red Cross workers and Army nurses.

A. Voting by Army nurses and all members of the armed services auxiliaries is provided for in the Law but not the Red Cross. However, the amending bill would allow all civilians abroad to vote.

Q. Will those qualified by age to vote be required to meet the other qualifications of the States from which they come?

A. This probably is the toughest of all questions in the problem.

New World Food Group Functioning

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—The United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture, first United Nations organization born at an official international conference, is functioning in Washington now and hopes to have plans for a permanent international organization ready to submit to member governments by December, L. B. Pearson, of Canada, Chairman, announced today.

Outgrowth of the Hot Springs Food Conference, the Commission has three main committees working on various recommendations of that conference. Chairman of the committees are Eurico Penteado, of Brazil; Sir Girja S. Bajpai, of India, and M. P. L. Steenberghe, of The Netherlands.

Mr. Pearson said it had been impossible to get as wide international representation on its two panels of experts as he would have liked because many smaller countries could not spare their best natural scientists and economists at this time. Chairman of the Scientific Panel is Prof. James A. Scott Watson, United Kingdom, and of the Economic Panel, Dr. Howard Tolley, United States.

The commission has set up headquarters temporarily in the Agriculture Department building in Washington. Dr. Howard S. Piquet, of the United States, is executive secretary.

Mr. Pearson said the Commission is studying work and organization of such international groups as the International Labor Office, the Pan American Union, the International Institute of Agriculture, and the Imperial Agriculture Bureau in London in order not to duplicate their work and perhaps arrive at a model for future United Nations organizations. The Commission, he indicated, is ignoring food conference directives that are considered too broad for it to handle, such as those advocating world-wide collective security and full employment.

Canadians Get Some 'Eyeties'

Associated Press Radiophoto

Prisoners Don't Seem Unhappy

Evidently they were taken in the British Eighth Army advance on the toe of Italy before the surrender, but it made little difference to the Italian soldiers who here are seen passing amphibious vehicles on their way to the beaches. This is a British official photograph sent by OWI Radio from Algiers.

Only 2 Jurisdictional Curbs Found in Courts Against OPA

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 10 (AP)—Only the Emergency Court of Appeals, Washington, and the United States Supreme Court have jurisdiction and authority to enjoin the Office of Price Administration from enforcing price ceilings, a three-jude Federal Court ruled yesterday.

In supplementary remarks Judge Charles S. Briggle declared: "To my mind the trend is bad."

The court's unanimous decision was on a suit by the Roszell Dairy Company, Peoria, and 26 associated milk haulers to restrain OPA from enforcing a ruling that the company's plan of "better service awards" violated price ceilings.

The company attorney, John E. Cassidy of Peoria, contended the awards were payments for new services and not related to charges for hauling milk.

After the decision by Judge Briggle, J. Le Roy Adair and J. Earl Major, Judge Briggle turned to Mr. Cassidy and said:

"This is a culmination of a long series of acts depriving the courts of jurisdiction, vesting decisions instead in various boards throughout the country. The (OPA) Act provides that no court, Federal or state, shall have power to consider the validity of any regulation of the OPA or any price schedule and this court has no power to restrain the OPA.

"The Act also covers declaratory judgments. The District Court is subject to Congress. Congress can withdraw or give the Court jurisdiction. In this case it has withdrawn our jurisdiction.

"To my mind the trend is bad. It is not in conformity with the traditions of America. The only remedy is to defend yourself if and when you are prosecuted. You may test the constitutionality of the (OPA) Act if and when you are sued. The question is highly debatable as to whether you are violating the price ctiling. It may be a violation. It may be just good salesmanship. If you are prosecuted you certainly have the right to defend yourselves."

New Congress Faces Attacks That May Weaken Home Front

Continued from Page 1

taxes, but Congress has not introduced a tax measure yet.

Part of the sum was raised, however, by advance payments under the new pay-as-you-go tax bill, and the Administration now requests $12,000,000,000 of additional taxes. Mr. Roosevelt held a significant meeting with his principal tax advisers yesterday. Congress has not yet acted in the matter after eight months.

It is the feeling of a number of Congressmen, now trickling back to Washington, that it would be politically expedient to mark time on such issues, particularly in view of the election. With invasion achieved in Italy, they argue, and good news coming from Germany and the Pacific, victory is only a matter of time, so why impose additional taxes that will be a burden on the public, and perhaps endanger re-election chances?

This attitude may not be expressed bluntly in the forthcoming weeks but there are signs that it has gained some headway in the intervening vacation.

Toscanini Elated As He Conducts 'Victory' Score

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—Arturo Toscanini had only one thought as he put down his baton last night at the close of his Symphonic Concert, "Victory, Act One," celebrating the fall of Fascism.

"Will this be heard in Italy?" asked the maestro, tears filling his eyes.

He was assured that it would be short-waved to his native country, where he once was beaten by Black Shirts for refusing to play the Fascist hymn, "Giovenezza."

Toscanini conducted the program, radiocast by NBC, with only his wife, son, two Italian servants, and Samuel Chotzinoff, NBC musical director, an old friend of the musician, permitted to be present in the studio.

"The maestro was terribly moved, very exalted," said Mr. Chotzinoff, who added that Toscanini was so affected by the news of Italy's surrender yesterday that he neither drank nor ate all day.

Last night's was the first of three victory programs, the other two to follow the fall of Germany and Japan.

Shipyards Seeking New York Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—Twenty-eight non-profit employment agencies will pool their resources with the United States Employment Service to help recruit thousands of new workers needed for the shipbuilding industry, Robert P. Lane, executive director of the Welfare Council of New York City, announced today. The agencies are members of the Welfare Council.

Under the shipbuilding industry stabilization plan for New York City, promulgated by the War Manpower Commission, shipyard employees may be hired only through the United States Employment Service. At the request of the latter, the private agencies are conducting preliminary "screening" interviews on the basis of qualifications outlined by the Employment Service.

'Lights On' and Gas Freedom To Call Autoists to Panama

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Once the "lights go on" and tourist wheels begin to turn, one of the major routes which will draw thousands of motorists is the highway running from Laredo, Texas, to the Panama Canal.

The road is fast nearing completion and will pass through the five Latin republics of Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. It will be a highway traversing regions of varied scenery including towering mountain peaks, hidden valleys, cities and towns founded in the fifteenth and the sixteenth centuries.

According to the American Express company, which reported the completion of the Inter American Highway, the building of the road is an epic of military achievement and the biggest challenge in the history of road building.

The report discloses that the highway is finished except for two stretches in southern Mexico and two small links in Costa Rica. From the Rio Grande, the highway in Mexico is completed for more than 1,000 miles south to points 300 miles south of Mexico City. In the Mexican program is an alternate route—running from Mexico City to Puebla—which allows visitors the opportunity of seeing Puebla architecture and its famed colonial churches.

Over tropical rivers, steel bridges now link the highway seen by the giant suspension structure at El Salvador. In spanning the tremendous Continental Divide in Costa Rica, construction is now connecting the City of Cartago with San Marcos. Typical of Central America, are the old towns and villages spread seven miles apart as convenient distance which ox-carts can travel in a day. Panama, long known as the "Cross Roads of the world," wil be seen from its central provinces as the new highway will enter the mountainous native lands, noted for its thatched roof dwellings and native handicraft arts.

Open All Winter

For the first time since 1929 the Mansion House at Poland Spring, Maine, will remain open this coming winter. Business has been so good this summer and indications are that it will be so good this coming fall, and there are such a large number of requests for accommodations in the winter that it has been decided to return to the policy inaugurated by Mansion House back in 1797. For 136 years Mansion House never locked its doors. The romance of Mansion House, originally known as Wentworth Ricker Inn, has been the subject of many histories and novels. There will be emphasis on winter sports. A large acreage will be flooded for ice skating and ice hockey; ski trails have been laid out to Campbell's Landing, to Sabbathday Lake, to Middle Range Lake, and over the golf course. The hills for skiing are already there and they are inviting for the beginner or for the advanced, so varied are they in height and grade.

Cordiality Pays

Denver is finding that cordiality toward visitors is paying big dividends in wartime. With the benefit of years of practice and genuine enthusiasm developed, Denverites have found it comparatively easy to take on a great, new soldier population in stride. A leave from military duty of a day or a week offers the soldier at Denver opportunity for a scenic mountain trip, or a sojourn at some alpine resort that his "folks" at home would give anything to enjoy. Early in the war Denver citizens recognized the situation and they have done a notable job in seeing to it that a great proportion of the men in Army training get to enjoy these mountain trips gratis. It is seldom that an automobile leaves Denver for the mountains that does not carry from two to four soldiers and on week ends mountain resorts fairly swarm with men in uniform.

Travel Notes

The All-Year Club of Southern California reports that soldiers from eastern and middlewestern states make Hollywood their No. 1 sightseeing objective when on leave in that area . . . Advance bookings are piling up for September and October at Virginia Beach . . . More than 30,000 pieces of travelers' hand baggage have been checked through the parcel room facilities and individual locker service at the Canadian National Central Station since the beginning of service on July 15.

N. Y. Wants Italian Prisoners

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 10 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey Sept. 9 requested Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, to approve the use of "at least" 1,200 Italian prisoners of war to help harvest and process New York State crops.

Citing a "desperate shortage" of farm and canning factory help, Governor Dewey in a telegram to General Marshall said the "surrender of Italy would seem to make use of Italian prisoners of war possible in previously prohibited seaboard areas where need is desperate.

"I urgently hope you can approve use of at least 1,200 Italian war prisoners in New York State for this work. Immediate action is necessary to save the food produced and processed in this State."

The Governor's appeal was dispatched within 24 hours after announcement of Italy's unconditional surrender. Previously, military law, the Governor's office explained, prohibited use of prisoners from any of the warring nations in seaboard areas.

Prisoner-Help

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California, proposed Sept. 9 using Italian prisoners to help alleviate manpower shortages in this country.

Replying to Senator Downey's proposal, made to Government officials testifying before a Senate Military Affairs Subcommittee, Dr. Gustave Peck, War Production Board consultant on manpower, said he understood the WMC and the Army had been conferring on the problem, but that he could not discuss the matter.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and other Army officials declined to comment.

Lindbergh Working On High Altitudes

By the Associated Press

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 10

The nature of Charles A. Lindbergh's work with the Ford Motor Company was disclosed by the Post-Dispatch, which said he was doing high altitude research on bombers in close co-operation with the Army Air Corps.

A story by Marquis Childs of the newspaper's Washington staff said Mr. Lindbergh was expected to go on a confidential mission abroad.

U. S. Soldiers Termed 'Army of Ambassadors'

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—Sir Donald Bradley Somervell, Attorney General of Great Britain, last night termed American soldiers "a great army of ambassadors," and said the comradeship growing between British and American fighters would be "of great importance" in postwar co-operation between the countries.

"On the battlefield, in our towns and villages, Britons and Americans are meeting, liking and learning to understand each other," he told the New York Bar Association.

Wickard Hails Home Garden Food Supply

CHICAGO, Sept. 10 (AP)—The nation's gardeners, whose small plots in back yards and vacant lots and on farms will yield millions of tons of food in the all-important home-front attack, won high praise from Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard last night.

In a broadcast address at the Chicago Victory Garden Festival in Soldier Field, Mr. Wickard commended the millions of gardeners, in city and country, and described the 1943 victory program as "an outstanding success."

He said that the country's estimated 20,000,000 gardens, covering about 4,000,000 acres, will produce 8,000,000 tons of food.

"That is a lot of food at a time when food is one of our great offensive weapons in the war and one of our principal hopes for bringing about a constructive peace," Mr. Wickard said.

The gardeners, in achieving their record, "have served their country well," Mr. Wickard said, adding, "Raising food, either in the fields or in the gardens, is as important a contribution to the war effort as there is to be made on the home front." Their efforts, he said, have given "greater fighting power to this country and to our Allies by releasing more food for direct war needs."

The number of gardens this year exceeded the Department's goal by 2,000,000, Mr. Wickard said, but as the need for food will continue to expand, the War Food Administration's plans for 1944 call for a 10 per cent increase.

Mr. Wickard said he had been "impressed constantly with the determination and resourcefulness of victory gardeners," and that there have been "some inspiring examples of food production by people who suffer handicaps far greater than the inconveniences of getting seeds and fertilizer. All those who have raised a garden deserve our gratitude and thanks."

Mrs. Roosevelt Near New Guinea

ROCKHAMPTON, Queensland, Australia, Sept. 10 (AP)—In honor of a distinguished visitor, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, this city of 30,000 people last night turned on all its lights for the first time since the start of war in the Pacific.

Rockhampton is 350 miles north of Brisbane, Mrs. Roosevelt's last previous stop on her tour of Australia. Her arrival late yesterday brought her closer to the New Guinea fighting zone than she has been before.

Here the wife of the President is among many American troops, most of them veterans who are resting from campaigns just past or preparing for those just ahead.

Hogs Rival Goats; Eat License Plates

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 10 (AP)—Illinois motorists can help relieve a livestock feed shortage, says a state official, by feeding hogs their 1943 automobile license plates—made of fiber-plastic.

John Nash, Chief Clerk of the Automobile Department in the Secretary of State's office, said hogs and goats "like to eat the fiber-plastic plates. Motorist, instead of throwing their plates away, might feed them to the hogs and solve a farm feed problem."

The 1944 plates will be of a similar fiber-plastic material, Mr. Nash said, the '43 tags having proved satisfactory.

Dutch in British Guiana

British Guiana was first settled by the Dutch.

Travel

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PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA
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White & Grey Cab Company 1158
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Black & White Cab Company 31
Checkered Cab Company 46
SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA
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The Home Forum

The Supremacy Of Spirit

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW MUCH DEPENDED upon the answer to this all-important question put by Jesus to his disciples (Matthew 16:15): "Whom say ye that I am?" Indeed, the immediate future and success of his ministry hung upon their reply. "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God," answered Peter (16:16) with inspired perception, penetrating to the heart of perhaps the greatest of all revelations and fraught with vital issues to the race. His answer called forth from Jesus an instant blessing and recognition in the following words (16.17): "Blessed art thou, Simon Bar-jona; for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven."

How clearly does this blessing, with the accompanying commendation, emphasize the all-importance of spiritual Truth, namely, the spiritual fact of divine being, symbolized throughout all time not by flesh and blood, indeed, nor by personality, but by the spirit of divine Love which man, as the offspring or son of God, manifests; that spiritual essence which is present in every age and under all circumstances, bringing salvation and healing to humanity; the illumination of Spirit, of which Jesus is the great Exemplar.

Throughout his talks with his followers Jesus had unceasingly emphasized the fact that the source of his power was his Father and their Father, and that it was this relationship, this intimate and inevitable oneness, which operated in his daily life as spiritual law, whether in the healing of sickness or sin, in the demonstrated dominion over wind and wave, or in the provision of tax money and of loaves and fishes.

* * *

In Peter's historic recognition of Jesus' divine origin are found the platform for Christian ministry and the foundation for the church. Here, too, is the basis of the Christ-teaching throughout all time, here men learn to find their own identity as sons of God, as able ministers of the new covenant, embracing all nations—not merely a creed or a system of regulations, but the divine revelation of real being. This profound truth, which had dawned so suddenly upon Peter, and to which he had given such inspired utterance, opened wide the gate for spiritual ascendancy over all evil. To him who had received this revelation of the nature of the Christ had been vouchsafed the keys of heaven. The gift of healing, the power of operative Truth and Love, was the inevitable accompaniment of such perception. All who partake of this vision of the Christ may equally utilize the divine power which is man's endowment as the son of God, the offspring and idea of the Supreme Being.

"Thou art Peter,' so said Jesus, "and upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. And I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven: and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven: and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven" (Matthew 16:18, 19). Could any promise of divine capacity be more all-inclusive? To every sincere follower in the steps of Christ Jesus must come the time when the widespread nature of this promise will demand his earnest attention and obedience, as indeed it did to Jesus' faithful followers in gospel days.

* * *

Commenting on Peter's recognition of the Christ, Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science and author of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," writes (p. 138): "It was now evident to Peter that divine Life, Truth, and Love, and not a human personality, was the healer of the sick and a rock, a firm foundation in the realm of harmony. On this spiritually scientific basis Jesus explained his cures, which appeared miraculous to outsiders." And she adds: "The supremacy of Spirit was the foundation on which Jesus built. His sublime summary points to the religion of Love."

At no time in human history has there ever been a deeper need or a wider field for this sublime summary, a greater call for an operative religion of Love, than now. The fact glimpsed and stated by Peter was also a turning point in the experience of the disciples, for we find that from then on Jesus began to guide their thoughts to the great tasks ahead and to their culmination in his crucifixion, resurrection, and ascension. Peter's declaration had opened the way for the wider acceptance of the Master's ministry; it had declared the spiritual foundation on which Jesus could build his gospel of man's unity with God.

May we ascend to this realm, utilize the laws of God, the laws of our divine nature, for the universal good as did he, and prove for ourselves and others the presence of the Christ, the supremacy of Spirit, in all that we undertake. Then we shall indeed be worthy of our high calling and shall give proof that what we express has its foundation in divine Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DRAWING OF PIAZZA DEL CAMPIDOGLIO: *By Herman A. Webster*

THE CAMPIDOGLIO is Capitol Hill in Rome. There, in ancient days, stood the shrine of Jupiter Capitolinus, to which the triumphal processions of conquering generals marched.

The Piazza del Campidoglio, or Square of the Capitol, was designed by Michelangelo, who was commissioned to erect upon it the Palazzo del Senatore, with two galleries for statuary and pictures, and to decorate the square with ancient sculptures and relics which had from time to time been brought to light in excavations in the neighborhood of Rome. While façades flank the square on three sides, the fourth is bound with a balustrade supporting antique figures. In the center, mounted on a pedestal, is the bronze statue of Marcus Aurelius (it once stood before a Temple in the Forum). The staircase approach, and the double stairway in the background leading to the Senator's Palace were constructed under Michelangelo's supervision, the latter being adorned with figures of river gods; the Tiber, to right, Nile to left.

While the execution of this project was commenced in 1538, it was not completed for more than a century. It was planned at about the time Michelangelo was completing the construction of the Farnese Villa and working on St. Peter's. He was a prodigious worker, large in capacity as he was in concept.

D. A.

La Supremazia dello Spirito

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

QUANTO DIPENDEVA dalla risposta a questa domanda di somma importanza che Gesù rivolse ai suoi discepoli (Matteo 16:14): "E voi, chi dite ch'io sia?" In verità, il futuro immediato ed il successo del suo ministerio dipendevano dalla risposta. "Tu sei il Cristo, il Figliuol dell'Iddio vivente", rispose Pietro (16:16) con percezione ispirata, penetrando nell'intimo di quella che era forse la massima di tutte le rivelazioni ed era pregna di esiti vitali per la razza. La sua risposta provocò da parte di Gesù benedizione e riconoscimento immediati nelle parole seguenti (16:17): "Tu sei beato, o Simone, figliuol di Giona, perchè non la carne e il sangue t'hanno rivelato questo, ma il Padre mio che è ne' cieli".

Quanto chiaramente questa benedizione, colla lode che l'accompagna, mette l'enfasi sull'importanza somma della Verità spirituale, cioè il fatto spirituale dell'essere divino, simboleggiato in ogni tempo non da carne e sangue, invero, nè dalla personalità, ma dallo spirito del divino Amore che l'uomo, come progenie o figlio di Dio, manifesta; quell'essenza spirituale che è presente in ogni epoca ed in tutte le circostanze, che reca salvezza e guarigione all'umanità; l'illuminazione dello Spirito, di cui Gesù è il grande Esemplare.

In tutte le sue conversazioni coi suoi seguaci Gesù aveva incessantemente messo l'enfasi sul fatto che la sorgente del suo potere era il suo Padre ed il loro Padre, e che era questa relazione, quest'intima ed inevitabile unione, che operava nella sua vita quotidiana come una legge spirituale, sia nella guarigione da malattia o peccato, nel dimostrato dominio sul vento e le onde, o nel provvedere il denaro per la tassa, ed i pani e pesci.

Nello storico riconoscimento da parte di Pietro della divina origine di Gesù si trovano la base per il ministerio cristiano ed il fondamento per la chiesa. Qui, pure, è la base della dottrina del Cristo in ogni tempo; qui gli uomini imparano a trovare la propria identità come figliuoli di Dio, come abili ministri del nuovo patto, abbracciante tutte le nazioni—non soltanto un credo od un sistema di regole, ma la divina rivelazione dell'essere reale. Questa profonda verità, che balenò così improvvisamente su Pietro, ed alla quale aveva dato un'espressione così ispirata, aprì larga la porta per il trionfo spirituale su tutto il male. A colui che aveva ricevuto questa rivelazione della natura del Cristo erano state concesse le chiavi del cielo. Il dono di sanare, la potenza della Verità e dell'Amore operanti, fu il concomitante necessario di tale percezione. Tutti quelli che partecipano a questa visione del Cristo possono ugualmente utilizzare la divina potenza che è il retaggio dell'uomo come figliuolo di Dio, la progenie e l'idea dell'Essere Supremo.

"Tu sei Pietro," così disse Gesù, "e su questa pietra edificherò la mia Chiesa, e le porte dell'Ades non la potranno vincere. Io ti darò le chiavi del regno de' cieli; e tutto ciò che avrai legato sulla terra sarà legato ne' cieli, e tutto ciò che avrai sciolto in terra sarà sciolto ne' cieli" (Matteo 16:18, 19). Potrebbe qualsiasi promessa di capacità divina essere più totalmente inclusiva? Per ogni sincero seguace nelle orme di Cristo Gesù deve venire il momento in cui la vasta natura di questa promessa richiederà la sua seria attenzione ed obbedienza, come invero lo richiese dai seguaci fedeli di Gesù nei tempi evangelici.

Commentando sul riconoscimento del Cristo da parte di Pietro, Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana ed autrice del suo libro di testo, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, scrive (pag. 138): "Era ora evidente per Pietro che divina Vita, Verità ed Amore, e non una personalità umana, era il sanatore dei malati ed una roccia, un fondamento solido nel reame dell'armonia. Su questa base spiritualmente scientifica Gesù spiegò le sue cure, che sembravano miracolose a quelli di fuori". Ed essa aggiunge: "La supremazia dello Spirito fu il fondamento sul quale Gesù costruì. Il suo sublime sommario indica la religione dell'Amore".

Mai, nella storia umana, vi è stato un bisogno più profondo od un campo d'azione più vasto per questo sublime sommario, una richiesta maggiore per un'attiva religione dell'Amore, che non ora. Il fatto scorto e dichiarato da Pietro fu altresì un punto di partenza nell'esperienza dei discepoli, poichè troviamo che da allora in poi Gesù cominciò a guidare i loro pensieri verso i grandi compiti futuri ed il loro apice nella sua crocifissione, risurrezione ed ascensione. La dichiarazione di Pietro aveva aperto la via per l'accettazione più larga del ministerio del Maestro; aveva dichiarato il fondamento spirituale sul quale Gesù poteva costruire il suo evangelo dell'unità dell'uomo con Dio.

Possiamo noi ascendere a questo reame, utilizzare le leggi di Dio, le leggi della nostra divina natura, per il bene universale, come egli fece, e dimostrare per noi stessi e per altri la presenza del Cristo, la supremazia dello Spirito, in tutto ciò che intraprendiamo. Allora saremo veramente degni della nostra alta vocazione e daremo la prova che ciò che esprimiamo ha il suo fondamento nell'Amore divino.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per iscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

To Recapture the Classic Past

WHO COULD FIND himself at Taranto without turning in thought to the Galæsus, and wishing to walk along its banks? Unhappily, one cannot be quite sure of its position. A stream there is, flowing into the Little Sea; but the country-folk commonly give it the name of Gialtrezze. Of course I turned my steps in that direction, to see and judge for myself. . . .

Of two or three peasants or fishermen on the road I asked the name of the little river I was approaching; they answered, "Gialtrezze." Then came a man carrying a gun, whose smile and greeting invited question. "Can you tell me the name of the stream which flows into the sea just beyond here?" "Signore, it is the Galeso."

My pulse quickened with delight; all the more when I found that my informant had no tincture of the classics, and that he supported Galeso against Gialtrezze simply as a question of local interest. Joyously I took leave of him, and very soon I was in sight of the river itself. The river? It is barely half a mile long; it rises amid a bed of great reeds, which quite conceal the water, and flows with an average breadth of some ten feet down to the seashore, on either side of it bare, dusty fields, and a few hoary olives.

The Galæsus?—the river beloved by Horace; its banks pasturing a famous breed of sheep, with fleece so precious that it was protected by a garment of skins? Certain it is that all the waters of Magna Græcia have much diminished since classic times, but (unless there have been great local changes, due, for example, to an earthquake) this brook had always the same length, and it is hard to think of the Galæsus as so insignificant. Disappointed, brooding, I followed the current seaward, and upon the shore amid scents of mint and rosemary, sat down to rest. . . .

"Dearest of all to me is that nook of earth which yields not to Hymettus for its honey, nor for its olives to green Venafrum; where heaven grants a long springtime and warmth in winter, and in the sunny hollows Bacchus fosters a vintage noble as the Falernian—" The lines of Horace sang in my head; I thought, too, of the praise of Virgil, who, tradition has it, wrote his *Eclogues* hereabouts. Of course, the country has another aspect in spring and early summer; I saw it at a sad moment; but, all allowance made for seasons, it is still with wonder that one recalls the rapture of the poets. A change beyond conception must have come upon these shores of the Ionian Sea. The scent of rosemary seemed to be wafted across the ages from a vanished world.—From "By the Ionian Sea," by GEORGE GISSING.

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From My Library Walls

IN THE GROUP of engraved portraits which adorn the Printers' Corner of my library wall, that of Aldus Manutius always affects me most keenly. "More so than that of Gutenberg?" you ask; and I answer: "Much more." Truly, it was Gutenberg who possessed the ingenuity to duplicate individual letters made of metal so that they might be put side by side to make words, and the words to make sentences. This entitles him to eternal glory as the inventor of printing itself. But this to Gutenberg was a commercial undertaking.

To Aldus Manutius, however, the making of a book meant much more than that. To him the types which Gutenberg invented were only tools to give permanence to the great thoughts of the classical writers, until then existing only in manuscript. Whenever he reproduced in type an hitherto unpublished author, he felt that he had enriched the culture of the world. Petrarch prepared the way for Gutenberg's invention by giving power to man's thought; Gutenberg discovered the method by which that power could be made permanent; but it was Aldus Manutius who gave that power-thought dynamic force, thus making printing the handmaiden of learning. Each was essential to the other two; the three together led the world out of the darkness of the Middle Ages into the bright light of culture and civilization. But Aldus somehow stands out in my mind beyond all others, and becomes my favorite hero among all the characters in the history of the Book.

* * *

Aldus was a highly educated man, early showing a distinct tendency toward the classics. Having mastered Latin under Gasparino of Verona, he studied Greek under the famous Guarino of Turin. At the University of Ferrara, he formed a devoted friendship with a fellow student, Giovanni Pico, Prince of Mirandola, from which association may be directly traced his later steps in life. It was through his friend's influence that, when Aldus completed his studies at Ferrara, he became tutor to the two young sons of Pico's sister, the Princess Caterina Pio, at Carpi, a small bit of territory west of Ferrara which, since 1327, had been the seat of the illustrious Pio family. It was from meeting at Carpi the accomplished Greek scholar, Adramyttenos, a refugee from Constantinople, that the full beauty of the Greek language first burst upon him; it was from his work in instructing his youthful charges in Greek from *manuscript* text-books that he received his vision of what it would mean to the scholarship of the world if these same manuscripts might be multiplied by the new invention of printing; it was through the sympathetic and financial assistance of the Princess Caterina and her son, Alberto Pio, that he received his backing when he established himself in Venice to translate his vision into practical expression.

* * *

I like to visualize the youthful tutor sitting in the beautiful garden at Carpi, teaching the young princes the beauties of life by means of the living voice and the *handwritten* word. It is easy to imagine his mind wandering from his present responsibility as the possibilities of his vision grew. It may have been a book printed by Nicolas Jenson in Venice or John of Spires that brought him a direct message, almost a command, to abandon his happy environment; and, during his remaining years, to apply his knowledge and experience to extending the world's horizon of learning through the now accessible medium of the printed book.

Aldus had been a member of the Pio family for fifteen years; the princes were approaching manhood, and the tutor's work with them was practically completed. His ideas, embryonic as they were, appealed to the Princess Caterina, and she gave him her whole-hearted support. There need be no severing of the personal ties. When Aldus went to Venice, he carried with him the complete moral and financial support of the Pio family.

* * *

This was in 1488. Aldus established himself in the old Campo S. Paternian, later the Piazza Manin, in Venice, near the Church of S. Agostino. The ancient walls of his house stood until about 1880, when the building was torn down to make way for a modern structure; but a tablet long remained recording the historical fact. Here Aldus set up his presses, organized his business, gathered together his staff, and made his home. Besides casting his own type, he had to manufacture much of his material—the printing ink, for instance, being made upon the premises. Most of his paper came from the famous Fabriano Mill, which before the present war was still in existence. At its height the Aldine Press, including Aldus' family, housed thirty-three persons, including the editors, the proofreaders, the compositors, and the pressmen. True to his ideals, Aldus permitted no word to be spoken within the limits of the printing-office except in the Greek tongue.

From this establishment, Aldus gave to the world for the first time printed editions of Aristotle, Plato, Thucydides, Xenophon, Herodotus, Aristophones, Euripides, Sophocles, Demosthenes, Lysias, Æschines, Plutarch, and Pindar, in addition to a long list of Latin writers; and, what is more important, these editions were made available to the public at a low price, thus destroying the previous monopoly of learning held by the princes and the wealthy patrons. Demand for these spread throughout Europe, so that the early vision of the tutor at Carpi was translated into reality when students of the classics, not only in Italy, but in Paris and even in Oxford, were able to absorb the knowledge of the great Greek authors from text-books owned by themselves.

* * *

So, as I look into the earnest, kindly face of Aldus Manutius, as portrayed in the engraved portrait on my library wall, I salute him with great pride and reverence; pride in being a book manufacturer entitled to claim even distant kinship with so great a man, reverence in the full knowledge I have from personal experience of the obstacles he, as a pioneer, overcame in accomplishing his tremendous task.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

He Gave Not a Fig For Donatello

I HAD LUNCH one day in a small Florentine *trattoria*—one of those places where cabmen and impecunious clerks come to spend seven lire on a meal. . . . It was a very humble, very bad *trattoria*, and the waiter was a bald little man named Antonio, with a table-cloth for an apron, and a black coat that had seen better days. The person who shared my table was, by some chance, a traveling salesman from Siena; he had finished his business in San Casciano, he told me, and had come down to Florence to see the Bargello. And, alas, he had been disappointed. There was not a single piece worthy of the hand of Jacopo della Quercia. Ah, Jacopo—there was an artist for you; he would not give a fig for Donatello, and that was that. Just then Antonio happened to be bringing our spaghetti; he heard this and took it as a personal affront. He put down the spaghetti and became very angry. He quoted Dante; he quoted Vasari . . . he quoted his brother-in-law. He shook his finger under the nose of the *signore* from Siena, calling him an ignorant fool. . . . People stopped talking in the restaurant, and the proprietor slid down from his stool and came over to listen. The man from Siena got to his feet. I expected to see a fight, but he only rang a five-lire piece down on the table, picked up his coat and walked to the door. Half way up the stairs that led to the street he stopped and turned—"and you Florentine . . . that think Brunelleschi an architect; if you would see a cathedral you should come to Siena—" and was gone.

I tell this story not because it is entertaining or exceptional, but because it is, on the other hand, quite ordinary. How many times have I heard, in third-class carriages, the great names of Italian painting; how often have I heard two men discuss . . . the merits of Ghirlandaio, and Gozzoli and Andrea del Sarto. Art, in Italy, is not, and never has been a thing cultivated in small walled gardens by dilettanti and aesthetes; it belongs, not to the highbrows, but to the people at large. . . .

Art is and always will remain the supreme glory of this ever-glorious country. The ultimate gift of Italy to the traveler is, in reality, no more (and no less) than the beauty of Raphael and the poetry of Botticelli and the vast harmony of Michelangelo's frescoes. For not only did Italy produce what was unquestionably the greatest school of painting in the history of art, but she preserved for us, in the copies of Tivoli and of Rome, the greater part of what we know of Greek sculpture. Her museums are full of things that no hand could imitate and no price could buy. — From "Come With Me Through Italy," by FRANK SCHOONMAKER. (New York: McBride.)

Rest

After the day, cool dark night is come
Spilling liquid air from the high dome;
Under stars, thin wisps of fog are blown
Across the moon. Katydids have sung.
Corn whispers; and the tufted grass stirs
In a night wind. Silent across the dark
No ruffled wing, no shadow falls.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1943

Cautious Critics of General Ramirez Expect Promised Democracy

Action Party Holds Central Role in Italy

Anti-Fascist forces now in coalition, but first free elections may end present political truce.

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The most significant aspects of political life in Italy since the collapse of the Mussolini regime are necessarily determined by the internal tensions and conflicts which have come to the surface in recent months.

The anti-Fascist coalition in Northern Italy is a revolutionary movement. But it cannot be asumed that conditions there reflect the atittude of anti-Fascist elements throughout the country. The Communist following is much less numerous in Central and Southern Italy than in the North. On the other hand, anti-Fascist unity in Northern Italy is necessarily the result of the cqmmon struggle of the undeground.

Being well aware of the fact that no group is strong enough to fight the battle without support, the opposition has accepted the concentration as a "working agreement" in order to protect the interests of the entire anti-Fascist movement. This "National Front" therefore is a transitional stage. It is probable that the first free elections will lead to the disintegration of the coalition.

Parties in Coalition

This fact, however, does not diminish the main political significance of the political parties forming the coalition, namely the liberal Partito d'Azione (Action Party), the Socialists, Communist and Roman Catholic Christian Democrats. The very important ultra-conservative Catholic Party founded immediately after Signor Mussolini's downfall opposes the aims of the coalition groups.

Of the above parties the liberal Action Party and the conservative Catholic Party are of special interest. In contrast to the Socialists, Communists, and Christian Democrats, both groups are new formations.

The Action Party is particularly interesting since its structure seems to indicate that the trend toward the formation of mass parties which began in 1919 with the election of 156 Socialists and 101 Popular Party Deputies has not been halted by the one-party system of the Fascist era.

The Partito d'Azione constitutes an attempt to prevent a repetition of the trend which—between 1919 and 1922—destroyed the political influence of the moderate parties. The aim of the Liberals is therefore to build a single Liberal Party embracing the entire country.

Participation of Workers

The Action Party takes its name from the historic republican movement led by Giuseppe Mazzini, and in doing so has stressed its republican tendency. It is composed of former Republicans, of the old groups of the Justice and Liberty movement, of former Socialists, Liberal Democrats and numerous intellectuals, formerly not connected with any group or belonging to Democratic parties.

Assertions to the effect that the Partito d'Azione is a product of "wishful thinking" have not been confirmed by recent developments in Italy.

It will be astonishing one day to hear what illustrious names belong to this movement whose ranks include writers, professors, learned members of all free professions, all kinds of employees, briefly members of all professions, of the small and middle bourgeoisie and, for some time now, also numerous workers, especially in the Liguria, Veneto, Romagna, the Marches and Lazio districts.

It must be emphasized that this participation of workers in a liberal movement is of considerable importance.

The middle-class character of the Action Party is stressed by the fact that since the Badoglio coup d'état the movement has spread very quickly, particularly in Central and Southern Italy, in pre-Fascist days the stronghold of the moderate parties.

Points of Importance

The size of the Action Party is indicated by the fact that, when during May and June Fascist authorities tried to paralyze the movement by arresting its leading members, more than 3,000 arrests were made throughout the country.

The party has not drafted a detained program, but has merely fixed some points of special importance, such as agrarian reform and re-establishment of regional autonomy. Its leaders point out that a detailed program is to spring from the free expression of the will of the people.

However, the republican character of the Action Party is unmistakable, although it is still too early to say whether it will enter the political arena as a militant republican organization. Yet the party is far removed from all groups linked with the Monarchy and the former leading classes in spite of the fact that several of the old liberal leaders are at the helm of the movement.

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Hollywood Stars Add Zip to War Bond Drive

Pictured as they arrived at Union Station, Washington, on Sept. 8 in their special patriotic caravan are: Front, left to right, Ruthe Brady, Margaret Stewart, Doris Merrick, Rosemary LaPlanche, Dorothy Merritt, Muriel Goodspeed. Back, left to right, Harpo Marx, Fred Astaire, Lucille Ball, Betty Hutton, Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland, Jimmy Cagney, Greer Garson, Kay Kyser, and Kathryn Grayson.

France Feels Direct Effects Of Fall of Italy to Allies

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The repercussions of the Italian surrender on the French situation will be far reaching in every respect. The withdrawal of 100,000 to 125,000 Italian troops from Southern France and from Corsica will considerably weaken Hitler Europe's southern defense line.

The morale of the French people fighting against the Nazis and against the Vichy Government imposed by Hitler will be bolstered. To them, the fall of Germany's Axis partner will make an Allied victory appear still more inevitable than before.

At the same time, the Allied-Italian armistice will affect the military and political situation in the Mediterranean in which France has a major interest. The French Committee of National Liberation has already emphasized the necessity of letting France participate in any deal with Italy.

Fly in French Ointment

Yesterday, the French Committee issued a communiqué in which the Allied victory and the capitulation of the present Italian Government were hailed. However, the French Authority protested against Allied failure to include France in their negotiations with the Badoglio Government.

When, in November, 1942, Hitler decided to occupy the entire territory of Metropolitan France, the Fascist Government showed some reluctance to comply with his desire. The Italians knew only too well that the entry of Italian troops into France would mean that Franco-Italian relations, which had been improving in recent months, would again become strained and envenomed.

This, however, was exactly what the Nazis wanted. Italy should aagin become Hitler's accomplice and hopes of Franco-Italian understanding should be destroyed.

Better Than Gestapo, but—

The Italian High Command had given strict orders to its forces to interfere as little as possible with the French Administration. On the whole, life in Italian-Occupied France—the French eastern provinces east of a line Bellegarde to Lyons and along the Rhone to Marseille—was less unbearable for the population than under the Gestapo rule.

The Italians generally let the French alone, they did not persecute the Jews and refused to comply with a German order to deport Anglo-American civilians to German concentration camps.

However, the French were resentful at being "protected" by Mussolini's battered armies and at having to pay 150,000,000 francs a day to their "protectors." The badly equipped and badly nourished Italian troops requisitioned important French food stocks.

Since the fall of Mussolini, relations between the Italians and the French people became still more strained. Nervous Italian soldiers arrested French hostages and were frequently attacked by the increasingly aggressive French guerrillas.

In Haute Savoie, organized French bands, led by former French Army officers, were constantly battling the Italians, had reduced them to carry out police duties while the newly built fortifications along the Mediterranean coast were occupied by German divisions.

Italian Troops on Way Out

Today, the Italian troops are reported to be departing from Southeastern France and to have disarmed German units on Corsica. The Germans are rushing reserves to the French Riviera to fill the gap left by the Italian surrender. The withdrawal of the Italian Army from French territory is likely to eliminate one important obstacle to an improvement of relations between France and Italy.

The French Committee of National Liberation in Algiers which considers itself as "trustee" of French national interests, has not concealed its intention to establish good neighbor relations with a future democratic Italian regime.

In a recent speech, made in Algiers on July 27, Gen. Charles de Gaulle dealt rather harshly with the Italians whom he accused not only of having stabbed France in the back but of having treated the population in Occupied France as their "irreconcilable enemies."

However, the General, at the same time, spoke of the natural interdependence of the two great Latin peoples "upon which the reason and hope of Europe may continue to be established amid all the present sufferings and resentments of humanity."

General De Gaulle repeatedly pointed out that "the eventual liquidation of the Italian war would not be lasting unless France is consulted."

If recent information coming from Algiers is reliable, the French Committee has decided to take a step which is likely to complicate rather than facilitate the creation of "good neighbor" relations between the two nations.

May Suppress Privileges

According to the French Journalist Pertinax, the French Committee a few days ago declared itself for the suppression of the privileges enjoyed by the Italian Minority in Tunisia. In 1896, France in order to appease Italy, which resented French annexation of the Protectorate, concluded a convention according to which the Italian colonists and their children were entitled to retain their Italian nationality.

The Italian Government also had the right to establish Italian schools in Tunisia.

These privileges proved to be the main obstacle for the merger of the European population in the Protectorate. Italy considered Tunisia as an African "irredenta" (unredeemed territory) and interfered with the French administration.

Relations between French and Italians became still more strained when Fascism took over in Italy and began to diffuse its nationalist propaganda in Tunisia.

Italian Aid for Axis in Tunisia

Actually, when the Axis armies invaded Tunisia to defend this last African bridgehead against the Allied onslaught, numerous Italian residents collaborated with the Axis High Command and went even so far as to organize Italian volunteer units. Tunisian Fascist leaders persecuted French patriots. Today, Tunisia is administered by Gen. Charles Mast, appointee of the Algiers Committee who has suppressed Axis sympathizers and has jailed many Italian Fascists.

The decision of the French Committee is meant to settle the Tunisian question once for all and to prevent the repetition of Italian fifth column activity in the Protectorate.

However, although it may be necessary to eliminate this bone of contention between the two Latin nations, it would certainly be preferable to abolish the convention of 1896 by bilateral agreement between France and Italy rather than by a simple decree on the part of the French Authority.

'Back Attack' Show by Army Booms Bonds

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Army demonstrated its might yesterday in the beginning of a 22-day "back the attack" show designed to let War Bond buyers know where their money is going. About 30,000 persons jammed the Washington Monument grounds for the opener.

Everybody seemed to like it—from small boys who happily worked the mechanism of antiaircraft guns to a desk-bound Washington General who fingered a toy-size tank and looked wistfully at a huge panorama of a division going into action.

Tanks, tank destroyers, a barrage balloon, howitzers—millions of dollars worth of equipment ranking from rifle bullets and jungle clothing to a B-24 Liberator bomber—were on display or in action at one time or another.

A common sight was an elderly couple examining some specific piece with knowledge gained from letters their son had sent home.

Generally, however, it was the youngsters who hung around the big guns and armored vehicles: adults for the most part congregated before exhibitions in miniature of Army operations. It was like a world's Fair, minus the fripperies of peace.

The Quartermaster Corps exhibited equipment and uniforms of Chinese, Japanese, Russian, German, British, and Canadian troops, in addition to full gear of American soldiers.

Argentina Loses Pro-Ally Link As Foreign Minister Resigns

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 10 (AP)—The resignation of Foreign Minister Segundo Storni, closely following his unsuccessful bid for Lease-Lend aid from the United States, removed from the Argentine Government today one of its most strongly pro-allied members.

Señor Storni submitted his resignation last night to President Ramirez under a barrage of criticism from the Nationalist press, which took the view that he had exposed Argentina to an open rebuke from the United States.

The Foreign Minister had been under fire since the announcement in Washington Tuesday night that Secretary of State Cordell Hull had rejected his request for Lend-Lease aid on the ground that Argentina had failed to do her share in protecting the Western Hemisphere from aggression.

Secretary Hull based his action on the Argentine Government's failure to fulfill its commitments by breaking relations with the Axis powers.

Although Señor Storni declared in his letter to Secretary Hull appealing for Lend-Lease aid that he was acting with the authorization of President Ramirez, some Cabinet members apparently regarded the note as ill advised and ineptly phrased.

The pro-Axis newspaper Pampero went so far as to assert that it was evident the Government contained a representative who failed to express Argentina's sentiments.

Since taking office as Foreign Minister in the Ramirez Government, which overthrew the regime of Ramon Castillo in a coup d'etat on June 4, Señor Storni had made it evident that he personally believed Argentina's place was at the side of other American republics and that severance of relations with the Axis would be a normal development.

There seemed reason to believe, however, that he was disappointed in his inability to develop Argentine foreign policy along the lines he had conceived.

Señor Storni gave a hint of this Wednesday when he voiced approval of an editorial in the Buenos Aires newspaper Noticias Graficas which said that "the Argentine Government, created June 4, has not followed the feelings and hopes of the country in the matter of international policy."

The paper subsequently was suspended for an indefinite period.

(The State Department in Washington had no comment to make last night of Señor Storni's resignation, but some diplomats in the capital expressed doubt whether the Ramirez Government could weather the situation which precipitated his action.)

Press Suspension Brings Argentina Cabinet Crisis

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Buenos Aires correspondent of the Montevideo newspaper El Pais said Sept. 9 that the suspension of the only newspaper in the Argentine capital to comment on the United States refusal to grant Lend-Lease aid to Argentina had provoked a crisis within the Cabinet of Gen. Pedro Ramirez.

The correspondent said that the newspaper Noticias Graficas had been suspended for an indefinite period after it had commented editorially in its fifth edition Sept. 8 in favor of the United States refusal of Lend-Lease supplies and attack on the pro-Axis policy of the Ramirez Government.

The action was taken, El Pais said, even though Foreign Minister Storni had announced the newspapers would be free to express their opinons on the exchange of letters between Premier Storni and Secretary of State Cordell Hull which was published Tuesday.

The Government wanted, the correspondent said, to submit the whole question to a kind of editorial plebiscite, but most publishers abstained from comment because, nearly unanimous in support of Secretary Hull's stand they feared to express their opposition to the military authorities.

Noticias Graficas said in its editorial yesterday that "with or without purpose, with full knowledge or not, the Argentine Government, created June 4, has not followed the feelings and hopes of the country in the matter of international policy."

The El Pais correspondent said that despite Premier Storni's assurance that no cabinet crisis was in the offing, "the position of some ministers has become delicate."

Berlin Radio Staff Is Forced to Move

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Sept. 10

Because of the RAF bombings of Berlin, "Lord Haw Haw," who has been trying to ruffle British confidence by broadcasts over German radio stations, has been transferred to Königsberg, in East Prussia, along with the entire Foreign Department of the Berlin Radio Center, it was reported Sept. 8. "Lord Haw Haw" is American-born William Joyce.

End of Corruption Pledged By New Argentine Regime

Guarantor of that pledge to clean house politically is the President himself, an Army officer with an Army officer's code of honor—Press chief says ideas of Government are, in a word—Argentinity.

Due to strict censorship in Argentina, much of the information on conditions under the new military government has been coming from near-by capitals of other countries. The two following dispatches are from Buenos Aires itself. Mr. Guptill's report was written in the form of an invitation to the Chief Censor to append his comments. This the Chief Censor did. Both dispatches deal skillfully with controversial material and must be read with that fact in view.

By Charles Guptill
Associated Press Staff Correspondent

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Sept. 10—This article is an experiment. Its purpose is a measured appraisal of Argentina's new military government in the light of its acts. Before being dispatched it will be read by Lieut. Col. Hector L'advocat, chief of the President's press office, and an Army officer of balanced judgment and serene outlook who describes his task as that of collaboration with newspapermen to insure truth in the news.

He may disagree with some of these views. If so, he is invited to enter his own exceptions and rebuttal an an appendix to this dispatch.

The question raised outside of Argentina, and to a certain extent within, is whether the Government of Gen. Pedro Ramirez is Fascist. The answer of its leaders is decidedly that it is not.

Nevertheless, it is impossible not to discern certain external aspects in which this regime bears at least a superficial resemblance to Fascism. The elimination of the Congress, concentration of legislative power in the hands of the executive branch, suppression of political parties, suspension of constitutional guarantees through the state of siege—these are familiar forms of Fascism.

The Government's crusade against Communism, the detention of an undisclosed number of workers and leaders, the seizure and destruction of alleged Communist literature and the closure of pro-democratic organizations to which authorities attribute Communist tendencies also parallels if it does not duplicate similar measures in Fascist states.

Not Far From Tradition

How then, do Argentina's new rulers reconcile this circumstantial evidence with their insistence that the Ramirez regime is not totalitarian nor has any intention of becoming such?

So far as Communism is concerned, this Government has not strayed far from Argentine traditions. A profound Roman Catholic country, it frankly reflects that Church's unremitting hostility to "atheistic Communism" repeatedly denounced by the present Pope and his predecessor.

The Communist Party is outlawed as a political entity in Argentina. Diplomatic relations between the Argentina Government and Soviet Russia lapsed soon after the Bolshevist revolution. They ended on a note of bitterness so far as Argentina is concerned because the Soviet police raided the Argentine Embassy in Leningrad and arrested the embassy's custodian.

The relatively few Communists living in the country have been the object of a year of special attention by a police department section concerned exclusively with their activities. Hence the Ramirez Government's anti-Communism differs from that of the previous Government only in degree. It undoubtedly has many supporters among the public even excluding the out-and-out Axis sympathizers.

To the Liberals, it must be said, the campaign developed some strange victims. Closure of Argentina's leading pro-democratic organization, Acción Argentina, for example, looked to them very much like burning down the barn to expel a few red mice.

The Federal Government itself conceded that some excesses had been committed. When provincial authorities in their enthusiasm went so far as to close two local headquarters of the British Community Council which collects funds for the Allied Red Cross and British prisoners of war, the National Government promptly disavowed the action and ordered it rescinded. But wherever known or suspected communists are concerned the crusade is relentless. And this may be argued that the Ramirez Government is not being Fascist; it is only being Argentine in a very thorough way.

Whether the institutional changes which the revolution wrought in Argentina life constitute Fascism can be determined only in the light of the Government's long range intentions.

Keeping of Pledges Expected

A military regime such as this, whose essential characteristic is civic discipline rigidly imposed, bears the outer aspect of totalitarianism. The revolution overthrew a Government which was Fascist in essence if not in form. The democratic constitutional structure was preserved under President Ramon Castillo, but was so vitiated by electoral fraud and executive fiat that Argentina could have been referred to as a political democracy only in a formalistic sense.

The Ramirez regime has pledged itself to eradicate corruption in Argentina's political life and finally restore constitutional democracy. Fulfillment of that pledge within a reasonable period will provide the true index of the character of the regime.

The guarantor of that pledge is Ramirez himself, an Army officer with an Army officer's code of honor. It would be presumptuous to conclude that he would countenance the violation of his covenant with the Argentine people so long as he remains the head of the Government.

Attention has been drawn to the circumstance that this Government includes some collaborators whose enthusiasm for democracy is, to say the least, not a matter of public record. On the other hand, the regime also counts on the aid of other men whose antagonism to Fascism is not open to question. Outstanding among the latter is the Foreign Minister, Vice-Admiral Segundo Storni. It is difficult to believe that Señor Storni would lend himself to the introduction of Fascism in Argentina in the belly of a "Trojan Horse."

Hence the more cautious wait for the Ramirez regime to clothe its promises in deeds. If some of its first acts seem contradictory when compared with its pledges, transitory justification possibly may be found in the thought that great ills sometimes require heroic cures.

Until they perceive that the cure is habit-forming, most people are inclined to reserve judgment on some of the early conclusions that Fascism, crumbling in Europe, is being reincarnated in Argentina.

Señor L'Advocat has the floor now.

Ramirez' Aims

By Lieut. Col. Hector L'Advocat
Chief of the President's Press Office, Government of Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Sept. 10 (AP)—So far as the ideological orientation of the present Government is concerned one must have absolute certainty that it is as described categorically by the President of the Argentine Nation, Gen. Pedro Ramirez.

On the occasion of his recent visit to Rosario the Chief Executive expressed among others the following concepts:

1. It is not possible that an Argentine soldier—certainly not a General of this nation—should want to see his country guided by a dictatorship or similar regime;
2. We are serving the people and must continue serving them;
3. Our armed forces have for many years lived with the people and for the people.

The preceding article falls into error in stating that political parties have been suppressed. Actually only the public activities of the groups have been suspended temporarily as a consequence of the application of the state of seige.

Adverse criticism of the dissolution of so-called aid-to-Democracy organizations comes in general from persons who are badly informed or of Extremist tendencies. The latter, in their zeal, abet unwholesome ideologies which maliciously claim the honorable title of "defenders of Democracy." Persons of undoubted honesty have been deceived by the altruistic aims some of these groups proclaim as their objective.

The campaign against Communism does not signify in any sense an action resulting from a contrary ideology. Rather it is simply a Government measure designed to safeguard the moral values of the people which Communism seeks to undermine.

Traditionally Argentine are the loyal and sincere friendship of other countries, love of fatherland and genuine liberty. The ideas and program of the Government therefore are, in a single word—Argentinity.

Hitler Must Go, Germany Is Told

By the Associated Press

The Free German National Committee, recently formed in Moscow, broadcast to the German people today a declaration that "Hitler must go."

"There is only one way to save Germany," said the broadcast over the official Soviet Radio, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission. "Hitler must be forced to resign and make way for a new German government."

Chaos threatens Germany, the Committee added, and the only way to avert it is for German forces to withdraw to the Reich Frontier.

Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Quotations on a few issues were unrevised.

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	12 m.	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	4	60	60	60	Sep 9
Acme Steel (3)	2	55	55	55	Sep 9
Adams Exp (1.15g)	4	10⅜	10½	10½	— ¼
Adams-Millis 2½g	2	30	30	30	
Air Reduction 1a	17	42¾	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	1	6⅜	6½	6½	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	131	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf 5a	34	25¾	23¾	25⅝	+2⅛
Allegheny pf $30 ww	94	26⅜	24½	26¼	+2½
Alleg Lud 5·1.05g	2	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
Allied & West 6	10	70½	70½	70½	Sep 9
Allen Indust (3ae)	2	10	10	10	Sep 9
Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	149	149	149	+ ¼
Allied Mills 2½g	10	47	26¾a	26½	— ⅛
Allied Strs (.60)	218	15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
Allied St pf (5)	2	94⅞	94⅞	37¾a	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 3½g	6	36¼	37¾	22	
Alpha P Chem 2½g	4	22½	22		
Amal Leather	9	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	1	82⅜	82¾	82⅜	+ ⅜
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1½e	1	19½	18¾	18¾	—1¼
Am Bk Note .55g	9	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3	20	58	58	58	Sep 9
Am Bosch (¼e)	5	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
Am Brake Sh .65g	6	35⅜	35	35⅜	Sep 9
Am Cable & Rad	22	7¾	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	2	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	+ ⅛
Am Car & Fdy 4g	6	36	35⅝	36	
Am C&F pf 1.25½g	8	22¾	22	22	— ⅛
Am Ch & Cab 1½g	8	104¼	104¼	104¼	—1¼
Am Chicle (4a)	50				
Am Colortype .45g	3	10½	10⅜	10½	Sep 9
Am Crys S pf 6	60	101	100½	100½	Sep 9
Am Encaus Tiling	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Am Export L 1½g	3	26¾	26½	26½	Sep 9
Am & For Power	27	6½	6¼	6¼	
Am&FPS7pf 3.32k	6	F2	F1½	F1⅝	—2
Am & FP 2 pf	36	22½	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
Am-Haw SS 2½g	2	3¼	32	32½	+ ¼
Am Hide&Leath	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	
Am Hide&L pf (3)	14	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
Am Ice	3	65¼	64⅞	65¼	+ ¾
Am Ice pf (3½e)	4	81¾	81¾	81¾	Sep 9
Am Internat ½g	25	13⅛	12⅝	13	
Am Locomotive	14	76	75½	75½	+ ½
Am Loco pf new	2	143⅜	144¼	143⅜	+ ¼
Am M&Fdy .60g					
Am Metal (1)	3	22¼	21⅝	22⅛	Sep 9
Am Metal pf 6	10	122½	122½	122½	Sep 9
Am Pow & Light	33	33¼	33⅛	33¼	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	11	42¼	41¾	41⅞	+ ⅛
Am P & Lt $5 pf	17	40	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
Am Rad&St S 30c	72	10⅜	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Am Rad&StSpf7	10	170	170	170	+1
Am Roll Mill .60g	40	13⅞	13¾	13½	— ⅜
Am R M pf 4½	260	67¾	67¼	67¾	+ ½
Am Safety Raz ½e	2	13½	13½	13½	
Am Seating ½g	1	16	16	16	
Am Ship Bld 2g	250	28½	28	28½	— ⅜
Am Smelt&R (2)	15	39	38½	38¾	+ ⅛
Am Smelt pf 7	30	159¼	158	159¼	Sep 9
Am Stl Fdrs 1½g	8	23½	23	23	— ⅛
Am Stores (1)	1	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Am Stove .90g	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Am Sugar Ref 1½g	5	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅜
Am Tel & Tel (9)	6	1778	1777	1777	+ ¼
Am Tobacco (3a)	5	58	58	58	+ ½
Am Tobacco B (3a)	5	59½	58¾	59½	+ ¼
Am Tob pf (6)	90	145½	144¾	145½	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½g	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Am Viscose 1½g	8	47	46¾	47	— ¼
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	120	120	120	
Am Water Works	13	7¼	7¼	7⅜	
Am Woolen	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf (4k)	2	71¼	71	71¼	+1¼
Anaconda Cop 1.40g	44	25½	25⅛	25¾	— ⅜
Anac W&C 1½e	30	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	Sep 9
Arch-Dan-M 1½g	1	45	45	45	
Armour Ill	46	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Armour Ill pf	1	71	71	71	
Armstrong Ck 3½g	5	39¼	38¾	39	+ ⅜
Artloom Corp .30g	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Asso Dry Gds 3½g	34	15	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅛
Asso DG 1pf 6	190	95½	94½	95¼	+ ⅛
Assoc Inv pf 5	10	105½	105½	105½	Sep 9
Atch T & SF 4½pg	14	59	58¾	58¾	+ ⅜
Atch T&S F pf (5)	1	86	85¾	85¾	— ⅛
Atl Coast L 1½g	7	28½	28	28	— ⅛
Atl Refining .55g	4	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
Atlas Corp (1½g)	2	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
Atlas Pow 2½g	180	63⅞	63½	63¾	+ ¼
Atlas Pow pf 5	10	122	122	122	
Atlas Tack (1½g)	1	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	+ ⅛
Austin Nichols	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Aust N pf A 2k	110	70	70	70	Sep 9
Aviation Co (.10g)	34	4	4	4	
Bald Loco ct 3½g	11	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	4	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	3	10⅜	10	10	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Bang&A pf 6l¼k	10	0	0	0	—1
Barber Asphalt	3	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
Barker Bros (¾g)	3	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	6	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 3g	8	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
Beat Cr pf 4½	10	110	110	110	Sep 9
Beech Aire 1e	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Belding-Hem (.80)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
Bell Aircraft (1g)	5	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	
Bendix Aviat 2½g	12	35¾	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .90g	5	17	16⅞	16⅞	Sep 9
Best & Co 1.60a	7	26¾	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅛
Best Foods (.80g)	5	15¾	15½	15½	— ¼
Beth Steel 4½pg	11	58⅝	58	58	— ⅛
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	117½	117½	117½	Sep 9
Bigelow-San 1½pg	7	36¾	36⅜	36⅝	+ ⅛
Black&Decker 1.60	2	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	10	8⅝	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
Bloomingd 5½g	60	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ⅛
Boeing Airpl (1g)	12	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	6	51¾	51	51¾	+ ⅜
Bon Ami A	10	90	90	90	+ ¾
Bon Ami B 2½	50	47	47	47	Sep 9
Bond Strs 1.30g	4	30½	30	30½	+ ⅛
Borden Co (.90g)	5	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	
Borg-Warner 1.60	4	34½	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
Bower Roll Bear 1	2	34¾	34	34¾	Sep 9
Boston & Maine	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	Sep 9
Brewing Corp (2)	1	37	37	37	+1
Bridgeport Br 3½g	4	1	1	1	
Briggs Mfg(2)	10	26⅞	26¾	26¾	
Bristol-My 1.40g		42¾	42½	42¾	Sep 9
Bklyn-Man Transit	10	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 1½g	8	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
Brunswick-B 3½g	2	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie 1½g	2	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
Budd Mfg	8	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Budd M 5Spf 5	53	50	50	50	
Budd Mfg pf	70	100	99	99	Sep 9
Budd Wheel (1½g)	4	8	8	8	
Bullard Co 1½g	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ½
Burling Mill 1.10g	6	28	27⅞	28	
Bur- Add Mach .60	17	12¾	12¾	12⅝	
Bush Termin'l .20g	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Bush TB pf2½k	50	37¾	37¼	37¾	+ ⅛
Butler Bros (.45g)	25	10	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
Butler Bros pf 1½	2	28	28	28	
Butte Cop&Z ⅛ae	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
Byron Jackson ½g	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
Calif Pack (1½g)	8	26⅞	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
Callahan Zinc Lead	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Calumet&Hec .65g	4	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy (¾g)	17	15⅜	15½	15½	
Can Dry G Ale .60	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Can Sou Ry 3	50	34	33	33	
Canadian Pacific	13	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Capitol Adm A	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Sep 9
Cap Adm pf (3)	10	43½	43½	43½	Sep 9
Carpenter Stl 2g	1	27½	27½	27½	Sep 9
Caro C & O (5)	100	96¾	96¾	96¾	Sep 9
Case (JI) Co (3g)	1	109	109	109½	+ ½
Caterpil Tractor 2	6	47½	47	47	
Celanese Corp (1g)	2	37⅝	37½	3 ⅜	+1
Celanese pr pf 7	270	128	127¼	128	+ ¾
Celotex Corp (1½)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	—
Celotex Cp pf 1	250	19	18½	18½	— ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½	2	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
Cent Foundry .10g	4	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	Sep 9
Cent RR NJ	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Cent V Sug 2½g	4	19½	19½	19½	Sep 9
Cerro de Pas (4)	2	36½	36½	36½	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	2	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	250	58½	57½	58½	
Chain Belt 3½g	1	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
Champ P&F 3½g	1	20¼	20¼	20¾	— ⅛
Champ P&F pf6	60	106¾	106½	106¾	Sep 9
Checker Cab	1	29	29	29	—1
Ches & Ohio (3)	19	46½	45	46½	+1½
Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	
Chi & E Ill	20	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
Chi&E I A 1.50g	5	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	2	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 2½k	2	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Order .60	15	15⅛	14½	15⅛	+ ⅜
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	5	7⅛	17	17¼	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu pref 2½	3	F2	F1¾	F2	+ ¼
Chi Yell Cab (1)	3	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+1¼
Chickasha Cot Oil	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Childs Co	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Chrysler Cp 2½ae	27	81¼	79¾	81¼	+1¾
City Ice & F 1.20	10	15¾	15¼	15½	Sep 9
City Invest	60	44	43	43	Sep 9

Today's Sales (est.) 750,000
Previous day's sales 1,092,100
1943 volume to date 215,925,712
1942 volume to date 69,605,197

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	12 m.	Net Ch'ge
City Stores	18	7⅞	6¾	7⅜	+ ⅛
Clark Equip 2½g	2	35	34½	34½	— ½
Clev Grap Br (1g)	1	37	37	37	Sep 9
Climax Mol 1.20a	4	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅛
Clett Peab 1½g	3	37	36¾	37	+ ¼
Cocoa-Cola A 3	30	65¾	65½	65½	Sep 9
Colgate-Palm-P ½	8	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
Col-P-P pf4¼k	10	107	107	107	— ½
Collins & Aik	2	25½	25½	25½	Sep 9
Col & South	20	10¾	10¾	10¾	Sep 9
Col & So 1pf	130	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
Col & Sou 2pf	150	12	11½	12	
Col Fuel & Ir ¾g	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
Columb Br A .90g	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Columb Br B .90g	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Colum G & E	101	4¾	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	20	75⅞	74	74	+ ⅛
Col G&EI Spf 5	40	68½	67	68½	+3
Colum Carbon (4)	4	52½	52¼	92½	Sep 9
Colum Pict ½g	3	16¼	6¼	16¼	— ⅛
Comi Credit (3)	2	40⅜	40½	40⅜	+ ⅛
Comi Invest Tr (3)	45	42⅜	41⅝	42	
Comi Solvents .30g	17	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Com'with & South	87	¾	⅝	¾	
Com&S pf 33¼k	8	67½	67¼	67¼	+ ⅛
Comwith Ed 1.05g	18	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
Conde Nast (1½g)	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
Con C pr pf 6½	10	108	108	108	
Cons Copperm .10g	7	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
Cons Edison 1.60	36	23½	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	2	104½	104⅜	104½	
Cons Film pf ¾k	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Cons Laundries	9	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	9	15	13⅞	13¾	— ⅛
Cons Vultee (1g)	10	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	2	21¼	21	21	—1
Consol'n Coal	4	12½	12¼	12½	+ ½
Consm P pf 4½	30	102¼	102¼	102¼	— ¼
Container Corp ¾g	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
Cont Baking ½g	3	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Cont Can (¾g)	23	35⅛	34¼	35⅛	+ ⅞
Cont Diam F .65g	1	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	— ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	48	47¼	47⅝	— ⅜
Cont Motors (.45g)	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Cont Oil Del (1)	8	34¼	34	34¼	Sep 9
Cont Steel (¾g)	3	24½	24½	24½	Sep 9
Cooperweld Stl .80	3	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
Cop'wd S pf 2½	200	52	52	52	Sep 9
Corn Exch 2.40	220	45½	44¾	44¾a	— ⅛
Corn Prod (2.60)	1	60½	60¾	60½	+ ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7	50	185½	185½	185½	— ⅛
Cornell-Dub El ¾g	6	16¾	16⅛	16¼	
Coty Inc (.15g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Sep 9
Crane Co (1e)	14	20⅞	20	20¼	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	70	106	105½	106	+ ½
Cream of Wh 1½g	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp ½g	9	19⅞	19½	19¾	Sep 9
Crown Cork&S ¼g	2	28	27¾a	28	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	14	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl (2e)	2	31¾	31½	31½	
Cuban-AmSug .40g	6	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Cuneo Pr pf 4½	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 9
Curtis Publishing	17	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
Curtis Pub pf	40	77½	77	77½	+1
Curt P pf pf 3k	3	41¼	41	41	— ¼
Curtiss-Wright 1e	26	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
Curtis Wr A 1½g	9	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	
Cutler-Ham ¾g	6	22¼	22½	22¼	Sep 9

D

Davison Chem (1g)	9	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ⅛
Decca Records (1)	3	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	19	39½	38¾	39¼	+ ⅛
Deere & Co pf 1.40	2	34	34	34	Sep 9
Del & Hudson	9	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	20	6⅜	6½	6⅜	+ ⅛
Den & Rio GW pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Det Edison .90g	32	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Devoe&Ray A 1	120	30¼	29½	30¼	Sep 9
Diam Match 1½	4	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ⅛
Diam T Motor ½g	1	29	29	29	— ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2.22	1	29			
Dist Corp-S pf(5)	1	96½	96½	96½	
Dixie Cup (½g)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	Sep 9
Dixie C A 2½	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
Doehler Die C 1½	56	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
Dome Mines h1.60	14	25⅜	5	25⅜	+ ⅛
Douglas Aircraft 5e	3	58¼	58⅛	58⅛	+ ⅛
Dow Chem (3)	3	136	135	135	—1
Dresser Mfg 1g	3	31	30¾	30¾	— ¼
Dunhill Int	4	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
du Pont deN 3g	4	146½	145¾	146½	+1¼
du Pont pf 4½	4	128¾	128	128	Sep 9
Eastern Air L	6	39⅛	38¼	38¼	—1
Eastern Roll Mill	13	7⅜	7	7	Sep 9
Eastman Kodak 5	1	157½	157½	157½	
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	40	40	40	+ ¼
Edis Bros Strs .80	4	18	18	18	+ ⅛
El & Mus Ind .06g	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
El Auto-Lite 1½g	8	38	37	37⅞	+ ⅞
El Bond & Sh (2)	40	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜
El Power & Lt	12	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	1	72½	72½	72½	+ ½
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	4	76¾	76	76	
El Storage Bat (2)	1	40½	40½	40½	Sep 9
El Paso N G 2.40	32	32	32	32	Sep 9
Endicott-John (3)	1	58	58	58	Sep 9
Eng Pub Service	57	8	7¾	7¾	
Eng PS $5 pf 5	40	85½	E4½	85½	+ ½
EngPS$5½pf5½	60	87½	87½	87½	+1½
Eng PS $6 pf 6	60	91¾	91	91¾	+ ¼
Equit Off Bldg	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
Erie RR (½g)	35	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	
Eureka Vac Cl 3½g	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
Evans Products	2	24¼	24	24	
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
Exchange Buf .15g	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Fairbanks Morse 1a	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sugar (2)	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Fed Lt&Tract 1g	6	16½	15½	16½	Sep 9
Fed L&T pf (6)	10	102¼	102¼	102¼	Sep 9
Fed Mogul (1)	2	15	15	15	— ¼
Fed Motor Tr .30g	2	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
Fed D S pf 4¼	170	96	95	95	
Ferro Enam ¼ag	3	46½	46¼	46½	+ ⅛
Fid P Fire 1.1.60a	9	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛	+ ⅛
Firest T&R 1½ae	2	38	37½	37½	Sep 9
First Nat Strs 2½	6	21½	21	21	+ ⅛
Flintkote (.65g)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Sep 9
Florsh Sh A 1½g	3	26	26	26	
Follansbee Stl	5	12	11⅞	12	Sep 9
Food Fair Strs (1)	5	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Foster Wheeler	4	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Fost Wh pf 1¼	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Francisco Sugar	2	11⅜	11½	11½	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	4	34	34	34	— ¼
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	+1⅛
Fruehauf pf (5)	40	108	107½	108	
Gabriel Co .(20g)	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Gair (Robert) ¼ae	13	3⅛	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	3	12	11½	11½	— ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .35g	39	5⅛	5	5	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½a	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	3	9¼	9⅛	9¼	Sep 9
Gen Am Inv pf 6	3	106½	106½	106½	Sep 9
Gen Am Trans 1g	3	43¼	43	43¼	+ ¼
Gen Baking .45g	14	8	7⅞	8	
Gen Baking pf 8	10	150	150	150	Sep 9
Gen Bronze .30g	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Gen Cable	4	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Gen Cable A	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Cb pf 5¼k	40	82	82	81	—1
Gen Cigar 1	6	26⅞	26½	26½	— ¼
Gen Cigar pf 7	10	142	142	142	Sep 9
Gen Elec (1.40)	21	38	37½	37⅝	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.20g	8	40	39¾	39⅞	— ⅛
Gen Fds pf4½	10	117	117	117	Sep 9
Gen G & El A	26	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf	20	106	105	106	Sep 9
Gen Mills (4)	61	42⅛	41⅞	42	
Gen Motors 1½g	3	5½	5½	5½	
Gen Out Advert	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
Gen Out Ad A	5	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
Gen Prec Eq (3½g)	8	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Sep 9
Gen P Ink pf 6	20	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	Sep 9
Gen Pub Service	7	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Gen Real&Util	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Refract .90g	3	19¾	19½	19½	— ¼
Gen Shoe ¾ag	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Tel (1.60)	3	23½	23½	23½	
Gen T & Rub ½ag	4	22½	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅜
Gillette Saf R ¼ag	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Gimbel Bros .30g	83	13¼	12⅜	13	+ ⅜
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	82	82	82	Sep 9
Glidden Co .90g	9	19⅜	9	19⅜	+ ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
Gorbel Brew (.20)	1	3	3	3	Sep 9
Gold&Stock T 6	60	85	83¼	83¼	—1¾
Goodrich B F 1g	37	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ½
Goodrich Tire 1½g	28	39⅞	39⅜	39¼	+ ¼
Goodyear T&R pf 5	2	106	105¾	106	Sep 9
Goth Hosiery (¼ae)	15	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Goth Hos pf 7	10	93	93	93	+1

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By The Associated Press

Thursday	49.9	Prev. day	49.6
M'th ago	49.7	Year ago	36.8
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	12 m.	Net Ch'ge
Nat Sug $2 pf 1a	1	45	45	45	
Nat Tea	1	5½	5½	10	— ⅛
Nauasmee Company	10	10¾	10	10	— ⅛
nah- Corp ½ag	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Newberry Spf 5	10	111¼	110½	110½	Sep 9
Newmont M 1½g	7	29⅜	29	29½	Sep 9
Newport Ind .60g	16	17½	17	17¼	— ⅛
Newp N Ship 1½g	10	15½	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
NewpNews Sh pf 5	1	99	99	99	
NY Cent RR 1½g	36	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ¼
NY Ch&StL pf	12	62	61⅜	62	+1¾
NY Dock	2	11½	11½	11½	
NY

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Chemist Sees No Crude Oil Shortage Soon

PITTSBURGH (AP) — President Per K. Frolich of the American Chemical Society said here that while a shortage of natural petroleum will occur "at some future time," requiring use of synthetic products, there is "nothing to indicate that this should result in any sudden change as far as our supply and consumption of gasoline and petroleum derivatives are concerned."

Declaring there was a 15 years' normal supply of discovered oil in the ground throughout the country, Mr. Frolich asserted in his presidential address to the society's 106th meeting:

"It would appear that in addition to the petroleum known to be present in the ground, large but as yet undiscovered reserves may be expected to exist in different parts of the world, including the United States. How long we can continue to locate this oil and bring it to the surface at the desired rate is an open question."

"At some future time, however, whether in the immediate future, in the next generation, or in a much later generation, a shortage of petroleum will occur."

Meanwhile, he said, advances in engine construction would make for better efficiency in the utilization of fuels and "there will be necessary adjustments in supply and demand so that oil will be moved around freely from the principal centers of production to the principal centers of consumption."

"All this," Mr. Frolich continued, "will tend to prolong the necessity—at least in time of peace—for turning to alternate sources of supply."

But, he said, "a prolonged war with heavy demands for petroleum would, in the absence of any substantial new discoveries, accelerate the need" for other sources.

To meet the needs of the Allies at war, he said, the United States now is producing crude oil at the rate of 4,200,000 barrels a day.

Mr. Frolich listed our coal reserves as the largest potential alternative source of petroleum, with three trillion tons of coal deposits throughout the country.

Third War Loan Drive Needed To Pay Enormous Costs of War

This is the first article in a series that tells the story of the financing of the war and describes the Third War Loan bonds. It is contributed by one of the group of working press writers loaned to the Treasury by leading newspapers for the Third War Loan.

By Harold Fleming

Financial Writer of The Christian Science Monitor
Written for the U. S. Treasury Third War Loan

The $15,000,000,000 goal of the Third War Loan drive is only slightly short of the entire sum raised by the four Liberty Loan drives during World War I. They raised only $17,000,000,000.

If the goal is exceeded by even half as much as the goals of the First War Loan in December or the Second War Loan in April, the present Third War Loan will raise well over the total of Liberty Loan drives during World War I.

Yet the present $15,000,000,000 goal specifically excludes sales to banks and is intended to raise funds solely out of cash and funds already in the hands of the public. In contrast, there was no such exclusion of the banks from the Liberty Loan drives, and the public was even urged to borrow money from the banks for the purchase of bonds, a policy which has not been followed in the present war financing program.

Huge Expenditures

This comparison is typical of the difference between the financial scale of this and the last war.

The entire expenditures of the United States Government in prosecuting World War I were not much over $30,000,000,000.

In contrast, the country has already spent on this war close to $120,000,000,000 (since September 1, 1939), and the war is far from won.

War outlays are now running around $7,000,000,000 a month. The monthly average in World War I was slightly less than $1,000,000,000.

In round numbers the country spent $25,000,000,000 on war in the fiscal year 1942, $75,000,000,000 in the fiscal year 1943, and is budgeting to spend $100,000,000,000 in the current fiscal year.

In fact, total "appropriations and contract authorizations" on the books as of July 31 came to the colossal total to $324,000,000,000. This figure alone is ten times total World War I outlays.

By contrast, how much is a single billion dollars, or how much will it do?

A billion dollars is about the amount the Federal Government spent in a single year, before World War I The entire War of the States, from 1861 to 1865, cost the Union government only about $4,000,000,000. Thereafter, the cost of the Federal Government fell to less than $500,000,000 a year and was only edging up across that total in the decade before World War I.

A billion dollars is somewhat more than the country was spending annually for national defense during the 1920's and 1930's. It is, roughly speaking, about the sum that was being spent annually in the 1930's for the farm program, or for unemployment relief.

It is about what the government was paying out in interest on the public debt just before the war.

A billion dollars is, roughly, about the cost of 1,000,000 automobiles, or about a fourth of the new cars the American public used to buy annually.

Expenditures Outlined

War expenditures run, roughly, about twice as much for Army as for Navy. In the last five years they have rushed upwards as follows—in billions of dollars:

Fiscal Year	Army	Navy	Misc.	Total
1938	.4	.6	....	1.0
1939	.5	.7	....	1.2
1940	.7	.9	.1	1.7
1941	3.7	2.3	.7	6.7
1942	14.1	8.6	5.7	28.3
1943	42.3	20.9	11.9	75.0
1944 (est.)	56.0	28.0	16.0	100.0

These figures might well be broadcast to the German high command and dropped in leaflets by the millions over "Fortress Europe."

By contrast, the United States had spent for fighting World War I not much over $30,000,000,000.

And Germany, during the years of feverish and all-out rearmament from 1933 to the invasion of Poland, had spent only about $40,000,000,000.

In his budget message of last January President Roosevelt said, ". . . a 100-billion-dollar expenditure program does reflect a national effort of gigantic magnitude. . . . Some persons may believe that such a program is fantastic. My reply is that this program is feasible. . . ."

And in his Aug. 1 budget summation he said that the program "must be backed up by a revenue program of sufficient size to make sure that we do not disrupt our home front and that we do prepare the way for an orderly transition to a future peace economy."

And the Third War Loan drive is an absolutely essential supplement of that revenue program.

Canada Planning to Supply Wheat Flour for Britain

OTTAWA (CP)—Trade Minister MacKinnon revealed that Canada is working on a program to provide the United Kingdom with about 1,000,000 tons of wheat flour in "the shortest possible time."

Mr. MacKinnon said the main problem is to raise Canadian flour-mill production to meet British requirements.

Britain has decided to take 500,000 tons of flour from Australia within the next year, Mr. MacKinnon said, adding the Canadian program covers about twice that amount.

He said Canada has abundant wheat supplies—with a carryover of 601,500,000 bushels at the end of the crop year on July 31—but that every effort has to be made to see that all milling facilities are used to the best purpose in meeting the British order.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	3½	6½
American Barge Line Co	8½	10
American Hardware Co	28½	30½
American Manufacturing	34½	37½
American Manufac 5pf	85¼	....
American Wringer Co	6½	7½
†Amoskeag Company	32¼	....
†Amoskeag Company pf	73¼	....
Appleton Company	34½	37½
Applied Arts Corp	3¼	3½
Arlington Mills	47	49½
Automobile Banking Corp A	26¾	28¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15½	17½
Bausch & Lamb Optical Co	20½	22½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	107½	....
Bendex Home Appliance	6¼	....
Berkshire Fine Spinning	12½	14
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	62¾	....
Bird & Son, Inc. 5 pf	99	....
Boston Wharf Company	19½	21
Bost Woven Hose & Rubber	34&	37¼
Brown Company	1.70	2.00
Brown Co pf	30¼	32¼
Campbell A S Co. Inc	5¼	6¼
Central Railway Signal A	39	....
Chapman Valve Manufac	32	34½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14¾	17
Coos Bag Lumber Co	37½	41¼
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	29¼	31¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	28	30½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	22¾	24¾
Draper Corporation	74	77
Dwight Manufacturing Co	14½	17½
Eastern Corporation	6½	8%
Eastern Corporation pf	17%	19¾
Exolon Co	8¾	10½
Family Loan Society Inc	11	12¾
Family Loan Society pf A	22¾	25
Food Fair Stores Inc	42¼	45¼
Fruit of the Loom	21¾	23¼
General Fire Extinguisher	14¾	16¾
General Machinery	20¼	22½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8¾	9½
Gosdall Worsted Company	32½	35½
Graton & Knight Co	11¾	12¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	90¾	94¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30¼	32¾
Great Northern Paper Co	33¼	33¼
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	52¾	....
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	14½	....
Harrington & Richardson	2¼	3
Haskelite Mfg Co	10¾	11¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	15¼	17¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	15¾	17¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18¼	20½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¾	27
Hooker Electro Chem	30¾	32¾
International Machine Tool	6¼	7
Keith George E Co	44	....
Kendall Company	8¾	9¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	17¾	19½
Landers Frary & Clark	35¾	37¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	20¾	22¾
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	....
Long-Bell-Lumber Co	7½	8½
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	102½	106½
Marathon Paper Mills	38¾	41¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	56¼	59½
Merck & Co	41½	43¾
Merck & Co 4½ pf	112½	116½
Merrimack Manufacturing	33¾	38¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	57¾	....
Metal & Thermit Corp	19	21
Millers Falls Company	9¾	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	6½	7½
Nashawena Mills	15¾	17¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	63¾	....
Nashua Manufacturing Co	30¼	33¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	67¾	71½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	25¾	27½
National Chemical & Mfg	47¾	50¾
National Shirt Shops	11¾	13¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	59¾	63¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	39¾	....
Nicholson File Company	34½	37
Nonquitt Mills	28¼	31½
Ohio Pinecrest	7¼	8½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	38¼	41¼
Parker Appliance	11¾	13¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	112	116½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	59¾	....
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	85¾	....
Remington Arms Co Inc	3¾	3¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	25¾	27¾
Saco Lowell Shops Pfd	26	28
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	51¾	53¾
Sanford Mills	33¼	36
Submarine Signal Co	23¼	25¾
Tampax Inc	23¾	25¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	3½	4½
United Elastic Corp	2¾	3½
U S Envelope Company	14½	15¾
U S Envelope Vo 1 pf	59¾	61½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	118	120
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	31	....
Wamsutta Mills Inc	100½	....
Warner & Swasey Co	23¼	25¾
Warren Bros Class B	9	10¾
Warren Bros Class C	36¾	39½
West Point Manufacturing	9½	10½
Wickwire Spencer Steel	44¾	47½
	11%	12%

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	102¾	....
Blackston VG&E	4	1965	110¾	....
Cent Maine Power	3¼	1960	107%	109¼
Florida Pub Ser	4	1958	103¾	105¾
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	103¾	105¾
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	103¾	....
Narragansett El	3¼	1966	109¾	111¼
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	104¾	....
Springfield G&E	5	1957	105	....
St Joseph RLH&P	4½	1947	103	....
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	107¼	108¾

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	112¾	116¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	99¾	103¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	106¾	110¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	79¾	82¾
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	108½	109½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	100¾	104
General Water G & E $3 pf	40¾	43¼
Jamaica Water Supply	29	31½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	108¾
*Jersey Central Power 7 pf	99¼	101¾
Kansas P & Lt 4½s pf	101¼	105½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	101½	105½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	113½	117¼
New Rochelle Wat pf	9%	11%
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	29½	31¾
No States Power Del 6 pf	61¾	64¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	68¼	71¾
Ohio Power 4½s pf	112¾	116¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	114¾	118¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	96¾	99¾
Penn Power Co 4¼% pref $7 pf	103½	106¾
Public Service Ind	16%	18½
Public Service Ind 8 pf	103¼	106¼
Public Service Okla 5 pf	107¼	110¾
Rochester Gas & El $5 pf	101¾	107¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	105¼	108¼
San Diego Gas & Electric	11%	12%
Sierra Pacific Power Co	17%	19%
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	114½	....
Tampa Electric Co	22¾	24¾
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	105¾	109¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	101¾	105¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	153¾	163¾

*Ex-dividend.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	18¼	19¾
Beverly Gas & Electric	32	....
Brockton Gas Light	6¾	7¾
*Central Maine Power 6 pf	104½	109½
*Central Maine Power 7 pf	114½	119½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	89½	....
Conn Light & Power	36	38½
Eastern Utilities Asso	22	23%
Eastern Utilities Assoc conv	1¾	2
Fall River Gas Works	21	....
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	36¾	39½
Green Mountain Power pf	61¾	65¾
Hartford Electric Light	47½	50½
Haverhill Electric	23¾	26½
Haverhill Gas Light	12½	13%
Holyoke Water Power	16¼	18
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28	....
Lowell Electric Light	37¾	40½
*Lynn Gas & Electric	7½	11¼
Mass Power & Light pf	14%	16½
Mass Utilities Asso pf	31½	33½
Narragansett Elec	56	59
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	18¾	20
N E Power Assn 6 pf	49¼	51¼
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	75½	77¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	70%	73%
N E Public Serv $7 pf	20¾	22½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	19¾	21½
Newport Electric	20¼	21¾
Providence Gas	7¾	8¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	106½	111½
R I Pub Serv pf	31¾	34¼
Rockland Light & Power	7¾	9%
Springfield Gas Light	16½	17½
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	99	....
Western Mass Companies	23¾	25¾

*Ex-Dividend

New York Banks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	19½	20¾
Bank of New York (14)	372	388
Bankers Trust (1.40)	46¾	49
Brooklyn Trust (4)	85	90
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	96	99½
Chase National (1.40)	35	37
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	43¼	46½
Commercial (8)	211	221
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	16¾	17¾
Corn Exchange Bk&Tr(2.40)	44%	47½
Empire Trust (3)	76	80
First Natoinal New York (80)	1495	1535
Guaranty Trust (12)	295	303
Irving Trust (.60)	13¼	14¼
Kings County (80)	1400	....
Lawyers Trust (1)	32¼	35¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	44	48½
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51¾	53¾
National City (1)	32¾	34¾
New York Trust (3½)	88¾	90¾
Public (1½)	33¾	36¼
Title Guaranty & Trust	4½	5½
United States (60a)	1200	1245

(a)Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	1300	....
First National (2)	47¾	49½
Merchants National (12)	318	338
†New England Trust (30)	1400	....
National Rockland (2)	45	49½
National Shawmut (1)	23¼	25
Pilgrim Trust (8)	178	....
Second National (4)	126	133
†State Street Trust (8)	250	....
United States Trust (.50)	9¾	11¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	15¾	16¾
Webster & Atlas (2)	49½	54½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	42	44½
Continental Illinois (4)	95¾	99¾
First National Chicago (10)	342	350
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	32¼	34½

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	136½	144½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	85¼	87¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	35¾	36%
Agricultural (3a)	75¾	78
American Alliance (1a)	23	25
American Casualty Company	11¾	12%
American Equitable (1)	19½	21
American Insurance Newark(½a)	14¾	16
American Re-Insurance (1½g)	56¼	59¼
American Reserve	15	16½
American Surety (2½)	59½	62
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7¾	8¾
Bankers & Shippers (3g)	86½	91½
Boston (16a)	595	620
Camden Fire (1)	21¾	22¾
City of New York (1g)	18¾	20¾
Connecticut General Life (1)	37½	39½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	40¾	43¼
Federal (1.40)	43	46½
Fire Assn Philadelphia (2a)	64½	68½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	85¾	89¾
Firemen's Newark (.40)	13½	14¾
Franklin Fire (1a)	28	30
General Reinsurance (2)	47½	50½
Gibral Fire & Marine (½g)	18¼	20¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	43¾	46¼
Globe & Republic (½)	10	11¾
Great Amer Insurance (1a)	28¾	30½
Hanover (1.20)	28¾	30½
Hartford Fire (2a)	88¾	90¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	44¾	47¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	31	32¾
Homestead (½g)	16	18
Insurance Co North Amer (2½a)	85½	87¾
Jersey Insurance N Y (1½)	38½	41½
Knickerbocker (½)	9	10¼
Maryland Casualty	4¾	5¾
Mass Bond (3½)	71¼	74¾
Merchants & Mfrs of NY (.40)	7¾	8½
Merch Fire Association (1½a)	48½	51½
National Fire (2)	61½	64½
National Liberty (.20a)	7¾	8
National Union (3a)	185	195
New Am Casualty (½g)	26½	28½
New Brunswick (1½a)	31½	34
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44¾	49¼
New York Fire (.80)	14¼	15½
North River (1)	24¼	26
Northeast Insurance	4¾	5¾
Northern (3a)	94½	99
Pacific Fire (5)	106½	114½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	46¾	49¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12¾	13¾
Phoenix (2a)	89¼	93¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14%	16½
Providence-Washington (1a)	36½	38¾
Reinsurance Cor. of N Y (.60g)	5½	....
Republican In. Co Texas (1.20)	25¾	27¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.30a)	26	28
St. Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	299	309
Security (1.40)	52¾	54¾
Springfield Fire & Marine	37¾	39¾
Standard Accident	128½	134
Travelers (16)	67	70¾
U S Fid & Guarantee (1a)	403	808
United States Fire (2)	36¾	38¾
U S. Guarantee (1.60a)	50¾	53½
Westchester (1.20a)	76½	81½
	33½	35¾

a—also extra or extras. g—paid last year. z—declared or paid so far this year.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	117½	122½
Liberty Aircraft	10¾	11¾
N E Airlines	7%	8
Piper Aircraft	8¼	8¾
Pollack Manufacturing Co	6¼	7¼

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.30	3.62
Amerix Holding	24.00	25.50
American Business Shares	3.27	3.59
Axe Houghton Fund	12.34	14.34
Bond Inv Tr of America	99.40	102.54
Boston Fund	16.30	17.62
Broad Street Investing	27.17	29.37
Bullock Fund	14.20	15.79
Canadian Investment Fund	2.05	2.75
Century Shares Trust	27.98	30.00
Chemical Fund	9.75	10.55
Christiana Securities Co	2225.00	2325.00
Commodity Corp	9.06	....
Consolidated Investment Tr	34.75	37.30
Dividend Shares	1.20	1.32
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	19.87	21.35
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.81	12.68
Equitable Invest Corp	29.17	31.37
Equity Corp $3 pf	30.375	32.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.45	19.00
Fund Investors Inc	20.60	22.67
General Capital	31.38	33.74
General Investors Trust	5.08	5.47
Incorporated Investors Tr	19.76	21.25
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.81	.89
Int'l Sec: Insurance Group	1.12	1.23
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked		
B-1	33.43		S-1	25.84
B-2	28.79		S-2	13.82
B-3	18.13		S-3	10.46
B-4	9.28		S-4	4.37
K-1	16.80		K-2	18.91

‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	93.30	....	
‡Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	39.00	....	
Maryland Fund	4.20	4.80	
Mass Invest Tr	20.51	22.05	
Mass Inv 2d Pd	10.02	10.77	
Mutual Invest	10.59	11.39	
Nation Wide Voting	1.27	1.39	
New England Fund	11.95	12.88	
Old Colony Tr Assoc	18.00	19.625	
Plymouth Fund Inc	.47	.52	
Putnam Fund	13.23	14.23	
Quarterly Income Shares	5.95	6.45	
Railway & Light Sec	11.625	13.125	
Railway & Light Sec pf	103.50	....	
Repub Invest Fund	3.42	3.75	
Scudder Stevens & Clark	88.84	90.64	
Spencer Trask Fund	13.82	14.67	
State Street Invest	78.50	84.55	
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.42	....	
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.72	.80	
Wellington Fund	15.98	17.58	

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Trust A mod. ac mod	2.64	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.63	....
Diversified Tr C	3.58	....
Diversified Tr D	5.45	6.20
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.65	4.25
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.63	5.36
Nation Wide Sec	3.55	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	325.25	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.06	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.65	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.59	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.22	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.34	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	18.50	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.70	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.125	2.50
First Boston Corp	22.625	25.00

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Sept. wheat					
Chicago	1.46⅜	1.46⅜	1.46⅛	1.46⅛	....
Minneapolis	1.40	1.39½	1.39½	1.39¾	....
Winnipeg (Oct.)	1.42⅜	1.42	1.42⅛	1.41⅜	....
Dec. wheat	112⅛	111⅝	111⅜	111⅜	....
Chicago	1.48⅛	1.47⅜	1.47⅜	1.47⅜	....
Minneapolis	1.40⅜	1.39⅞	1.40	1.40⅛	....
Kansas City	1.42⅜	1.42½	1.42⅛	1.39¾	....
Winnipeg	1.11¼	1.10⅛	1.10⅜	1.10⅜	....
May wheat					
Chicago	1.49⅜	1.48¾	1.48⅞	1.49⅛	....
Minneapolis	1.41⅜	1.41⅛	1.41¼	1.41¼	....
Kansas City	1.43¼	1.42⅜	1.42⅜	1.42¾	....
Winnipeg	1.10¾	1.09⅜	1.09¾	1.09⅜	....
Sept. oats					
Chicago	.75⅛	.74⅛	.74⅛	.74⅛	....
Minneapolis	.71½	.70⅛	.70½	.71	....
Winnipeg (Oct.)	....	....	.51⅜	.51½	....
Rye, Chicago					
Sept.	1.03⅛	1.03⅝	1.02¾	1.02⅞	1.02⅞
Dec.	1.05⅜	1.05⅞	1.05	1.05⅛	1.05⅛
May	1.07⅜	1.08	1.07⅛	1.07⅜	1.07⅜
July	1.07⅜	1.07⅞	1.07	1.07¼	1.07⅜

Wool
Grease

Oct	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0B	88.5
Dec.	97.0	97.0	97.0	96.0B	96.0
March	....	....	....	89.5N	89.5
May	....	....	....	88.5N	88.5
July	....	....	....	85.0B	85.0

Tops

Oct.	127.0	127.0	126.5	134.0B	134.0
Dec.	120.0	120.0	118.5	127.3B	127.5
March	116.0	116.0	114.5	119.0T	119.0
May	115.5	115.5	114.5	115.5B	115.9
July	....	....	....	110.5B	111.5

B—Bid. N—Nominal— T. Traded.

Cotton

October	20.22	20.28	20.18	20.24	20.22
December	20.08	20.13	20.04	20.07	20.08
March	19.94	19.99	19.92	19.95	19.98
May	19.84	19.83	19.81	19.84	19.85
July	19.66	19.69	19.63	19.67	19.67

Black Pepper

Closing prices, Sept., Oct., Nov., 6.63 Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Potatoes

November	....	....	....
January	3.00	3.00	3.00
	3.00	3.33	3.35

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Burroughs Adding Machine

NEW YORK (AP)—Burroughs Adding Machine Co. reported net income for the six months ended June 30 of $1,784,913, equal to 35 cents per capital share, compared with $1,800,445, or 32 cents per share in the corresponding 1942 period.

Hercules Motor Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Hercules Motors Corp. reported net earnings for the quarter ended June 30, of $316,151 equal to $1.02 per common share, compared to $172,845, or 56 cents per share in the same quarter in 1942.

United Nations Must Give Aid To Defeated, Bankrupt Italy

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Despite Allied jubilation over the elimination of Italy, the fact remains that the United Nations have acquired and Germany lost the responsibility for a country which is bankrupt, militarily, financially, and economically, experts here point out.

While in the war on Germany's side, Italy had been receiving from the Germans about 1,000,000 tons of coal monthly, considerable quantities of oil from Rumania and an appreciable amount of food from the Balkans and Hungary. Not only will all these now be temporarily available for the Germans themselves but also many freight cars wherein the goods transported will be available for other uses. Railroad freight cars have been one of Germany's major problems during the past year and so the elimination of Italy will be an appreciable help.

Must Meet Needs

Conversely, unless the United Nations can meet Italy's pressing needs for food and raw material without much delay they will be faced with the prospect of Italy rapidly becoming restive or even hostile.

In these circumstances it is widely expected by economic students that the Germans will not try to halt the United Nations south of the Lombard Plain, as some military experts suggest, but will eventually withdraw to the Alpine frontier, thus saddling the United Nations with the liability for industrial north Italy. If they do, a heavy drain will be placed on the United Nations coal, oil, and iron resources which are already strained by the demands of the British and American war industry.

Yet Italy's needs will have to be met somehow, otherwise there will be a serious unemployment problem and unrest immediately in the rear of the Allied armies on the Brenner Pass, on Mont Cenis and in the Julian Alps, facing Trieste.

Additional items already listed show prewar Italy was a large importer of wool, cotton and various kinds of metal, metal products and rubber. Although some 750,000 workers in these trades are at present in Germany there is still a large number left and the total will soon be swelled by returning Italian war prisoners whom the United Nations are bound by international law to repatriate as soon as practicable.

In addition to the problem of finding raw material to enable Italian industry to at least "tick over" so as to keep workers from idleness, starvation and rioting, there is the problem of getting it to Italy. It will all have to go by sea and not only have the United Nations little shipping to spare but their submarines and airplanes, particularly the former, have been so successful in sinking the Italian merchant marine that it is believed the Italians themselves have not got more than about 1,000,000 tons left—about one-half of the prewar total—despite having probably built nearly 1,000,000 tons during the war period.

Furthermore, there is the problem of food. For the past year Italian rations have been on a much lower level than Germany's and even been below some occupied countries. The only foodstuff where there has been a substantial surplus is fruit.

Thus Italy will have to be fed. And it is unlikely under war conditions that the United Nations will be able to get even fruit in return, as cold storage ships are not available.

These facts are held to explain why it is officially stated that there are no economic financial clauses in the armistice terms. Some time is expected to elapse before Italy can export anything or pay for anything. For the time being, therefore, it will have to be carried by the United Nations.

Political Side Viewed

On the political side, too, only temporary expedients are expected at present with the possible exception of demanding the surrender of certain individuals accused of war crimes. Even there however, it is difficult to see—not so much what charges can be laid but under what law punishment can be imposed. International laws of war only forbid certain practices without prescribing any penalties.

It will, however, be essential to establish some kind of interim United Nations authority in Italy which will be empowered to give orders to the Badoglio government or its sccessor. Public opinion here strongly favors a tripartite body whereon Russia as well as the United States of America and Britain are represented.

In this connection there is some talk of constituting a "council of state" for the Mediterranean area consisting of MacMillan of Britain, Murphy of the United States of America and a Soviet representative. If this is done, the controlling body set up in Italy would presumably act under the council's direction.

N. E. Scrap Metal Leaders Planning New Salvage Drive

Ground work for a new Scrap Salvage Drive which starts about Oct. 1 was laid at a meeting of New England representatives of the Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel and the National Trade Association of Scrap Dealers in Boston last night.

Tons of scrap metal so necess

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Middle-of-Road Styles Set By Mainbocher

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

There is a pleasant sanity about the clothes in the Mainbocher fall collection indicative of the need of the times. Definitely this designer is in no mood for trying out new ideas. Trimness, neatness, careful grooming—these are the middle-of-the-road fashions he proposes, and which he declares, "bring their grain of solidity, their speck of security to the common scene."

It is his conviction that fashion-wise women have never catered to trends, headlines, promotions, or bargains. "That is why any true fashion moves comparatively slowly. It evolves."

In substantiation of his ideas, Mainbocher returns to variations, particularly in detail, of those extremely wearable, well-proved classics evolved in past collections. New versions of his short boxy jackets—this time fur-lined with mink, astrakan, nutria, costume chinchilla—invite with their possibilities for warmth and smartness. Some are three-quarters length, some go all the way, but all button you snugly in.

Cardigans plant themselves firmly in his fashion scene. You feel he's had no end of fun playing with them. They're gorgeous soft cashmere to begin with—but this is only their mild beginning. You can count at least 10 variations to this simple theme. A cluster of rich mink tails at the top of each side of the neckline bedecks one. Black jet sparkling round the neck, dancing down the sides of a solid black cardigan stirs enchantment. Fur-trimmed cardigans display increasing possibilities made with bishop sleeves of mink, tailored lapels and cuffs of nutria, black astrakan, and gold embroidery.

Black predominates, perfect foil for gold embroidery accents. But edging in on this exhaustless basic background are new "off blacks"—dark midnight grays, which carry off honors in suits and fitted coats.

Back fullness in straight skirts of wool jersey and crepe may indicate a change of mood. Slight fullness in back jacket peplums echo the possibility. A number of collars are higher. "Chin cuckers," worn upstanding or tucked beneath sedate coat lapels, enjoy themselves and their warm colors.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago

Waiting for Jim to come home from war will seem shorter for Janet with her own complete corner in the house. (Upper left) Here is how Jim's parents might refurnish their dining room to serve as Janet's living room, with a tan shaggy rug and rose and green predominating in the draperies and upholstery. (Upper right) A chunk might be taken out of the front hall to give Janet her own kitchenette, separated from her living room by a Dutch door through which she could keep an eye on Jim, Jr. (Lower) Mom and Pop might refurnish their own new all-purpose living room at the same time with blue-green walls and harmonizing carpet, slip covers in rose and green.

Upsets Triangle Silhouette

New York

Fira Benenson's fall and winter collection held in the Salon de Couture at Bonwit Teller, was marked by her introduction of the new "blade" silhouette.

"Because of recent fabric limitations, I feel the job of the good designer is to refrain from looking over-restricted," says Miss Benenson in explaining her feeling for this new mode. "I personally have grown tired of the inverted triangle with all the width of the silhouette at the top. So I've set the triangle back on its base, lengthened and narrowed its line into that of a long, tapered blade which finds its widest point at the bottom, its narrowest at the top."

The vanishing point is reached in hats, which become a component part of the silhouette. Tiny, perched directly forward on sleekly coiffed heads, they accent again the smart narrow look through the temples.

Fencer's jackets are a natural with this blade-like theme, their narrow collars and slim front-fastening contributing to the narrow effect. These are worn over trim little daytime and after-dark dresses of slipper satin, matelassé, or faille in black or sober colors. Unhook them, and you surprise a wide key-hole neckline, or perhaps an interesting use of finest handwork in tucks, shirring, or appliqués which are typical Benenson touches.

Skirts are easy throughout. Even in the Dolphin silhouette of her evening gowns, the fishtails allow plenty of fullness at the bottom, though these skirts are long and lithe of body. Coats are fitted with high standing or rolled collars.

B. E. S. F.

Opens New 'After Dark' Salon

New York

Getting us ready to "rush into a new era," Lord & Taylor opens a new "After Dark" salon on the third floor to prove how very delightful clothes can be that are both practical and interchangeable.

Interest in skirts centers about waistlines which are sometimes high-riding, sometimes made with a tailored yoke that buttons at the side. Most of them are in black crepe or velvet, narrow and slim, and side-slashed for ease in walking. Blouses and bodices in crepe, wool, lamé and lace offer variety and endless entertainment through their clever use of color, paillettes, or embroidery. Feminine and flattering is a group in pale fine-thread laces. One in taupe-brown with jabot front in which tiny shoe-buttons twinkle, keeps its head-to-foot look with a skirt of matching crepe.

Having introduced gay stockings this spring, Lord & Taylor continues the theme with daytime wool clothes having matching stockings. This "stocking look" travels from head to toe; arms and legs match, and tie in with shirts and gloves. It is particularly attractive in wool jumper dresses, where wide, off-shoulder yokes—square, boat-shaped, or halter—are shown with matching, striped, all-wool jersey stockings. What's more, the stripes run around! Two-piece wool suits also achieve this "all stocking look" in their shirts of the same stripe, and matching gloves.

Revolutionary "storm coats" of Skinner's twill lined in fur fabric; knee-length pajama coats that can double for evening coats; just-below-the-knee wool gaiters; double-decker earrings—all are highlights in the show.

B. E. S. F.

Duration House Is Welcomed By Mrs. Jim and Jim Junior

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago, Ill.

"Jim, darling," wrote Janet to her soldier husband in Italy, "you should see it! The house, I mean. Your father has . . ."

And you ought to see it, too, the Duration House that's refashioned out of a one-family home to accommodate two families under one roof—daughter-in-law Janet and small Jimmie, Jr., on one side—Mom and Pop on the other—each little family going its own independent way, but yet together, while Jim is off helping to win the war.

It has been managed with only three small changes to the inside walls of the house. And if you're a "duration family" with a five-room house as our hypothetical Mom and Pop and Janet are, you can do the same. (Their "Duration House" stands in Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.'s State Street department store.)

Pop's house had a living room on one side of a roomy, front hall, a dining room on the other. There was a kitchen, a large bedroom on either side of the bathroom, and off the kitchen a hobby room for Pop.

Mom and Pop figured. They didn't need a dining room for the duration. They'd put a small table in the living room and eat off that. And so the dining room became a living room for Janet.

Pop studied the plan of his house further. He walled off a part of the front hall, and made a kitchenette for Janet. It was next to her living room, and so between them he put a Dutch door, so Janet could watch Jim, Jr., at play while she stirred his spinach or warmed his milk.

How about new kitchenette equipment these wartime days? Pop used secondhand. He found an old three-burner gas stove, a small secondhand sink, and a little old-fashioned refrigerator that took a 25-pound cake of ice. Then Pop built cupboards everywhere they'd go, except at one end of the kitchenette that he papered to match the green and white striped opposite wall of the living room. And Janet had a modern-looking kitchenette, all white and green, with a cherry red rug on a green linoleum floor.

The third change Pop made was the cutting of a door between his and Mom's new living-dinette room and their bedroom.

After the war, when Jim comes home, the dining room set will reappear. And perhaps Janet's kitchenette will become a snack bar for midnight lunches when Pop and Mom come home from the theater, or for cool summer drinks when Pop gets back from golf.

There was the problem of a nursery for Jim, Jr., but Pop solved that. Back of Janet's living room was the room that had been Jim, Sr.'s before he married. By using a screen that reaches nearly to the ceiling, Pop transformed it into a gay nursery on one side, and on the other a cheerful bedroom for Jimmie's mother. The nursery side has broad windows and roomy cupboards for toys. The nursery side of the screen is papered with toyland figures. The other side is painted white and hung with colorful flower prints.

So each side of the "Duration House" is a distinct, complete home. Mom and Pop's half expresses their tastes. Janet's expresses hers.

Janet's furniture follows the Wishmaker type—soft colors, light woods, gay cretonnes, pictures with spunky, modern framing. There are gay cretonnes and bright colors on the elder family's side of the house, too, but an air that's a bit more sedate—mahogany instead of lighter woods, and a general atmosphere of longer living.

Jim's pictures are scattered about on either side of the house. Over Janet's desk in her living room is a map of the war theater in Europe and Africa, with little flag pins showing how Allied and Axis armies are stationed. Janet follows Jim's movings on the map.

The "Duration House" is doing its bit by keeping two home fires burning under one roof.

Here Are Ways to Make the Fish Days More Festive

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These meat-rationed days, your visits to the fish counters of your local market should be frequent enough to add variety to meatless meals. Fish has the same food value as meat, it is easily and quickly prepared, usually economical to buy and so bland that it combines well with most other foods on the menu list. The kind you buy and the frequency with which you serve it will, of course, depend on conditions in your own market. And don't forget shellfish and sea foods when they're available.

For flavor and economy, buy fish in season. If you're a novice at "store fishing," just ask your dealer; he'll be glad to tell you what's the best buy and how to cook it.

Since most varieties are light in color and mild in taste, contrast in flavor and color is the rule. Crisp vegetables, bright in color, such as beets, red cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers, and pickles go well on the fish platter. Acid flavors are especially good contrasts—hence the familiar lemon butter or lemon sauce. Hollandaise, tartar, caper, creole, cucumber, Spanish or mushroom sauces also add dash.

Planked Fish
(A Company Special)

Select any fish suitable for baking. Large fish may be split; boned, seasoned, and planked flat, or small fish may be cleaned, seasoned, and planked whole. Oil plank and preheat throughly in a hot oven. Place fish in center of plank, brush lean fish with melted butter or margarine or French dressing. Bake in a very hot oven (450° F.) 10 to 15 minutes. Reduce temperature to moderate (350° F.) and bake until fish is nearly tender, allowing about 10 minutes per pound. About 15 minutes before fish is done, remove plank from oven, garnish with mashed potatoes pressed through a pastry tube and other cooked vegetables as desired. Return to oven to finish baking fish and to brown potatoes. Garnish with parsley or watercress and serve hot—placing plank on a platter.

Fish Loaf
(Economy Dish)

2 cups flaked cooked fish
½ teaspoon salt
2 eggs, separated
1 cup medium white sauce.

Combine fish, salt, beaten egg yolks, white sauce, and beaten egg whites. Pour into greased baking dish and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 20 to 30 minutes. Serves 4.

Creamed Fish in Ramekins
(Luncheon special)

2 cups boiled flaked fish
2 tablespoons butter or margarine
1 tablespoon flour
2 egg yolks
1 cup milk
1 teaspoon salt
6 tablespoons bread crumbs
1 teaspoon onion extract
Pepper to taste

Melt fat, stir in flour until smooth. Add yolks, well beaten, then the milk, stirring until smooth. Cook until slightly thickened and add salt, pepper, onion extract, and flaked fish. Pour into buttered ramekin dishes or one large baking dish and cover with bread crumbs. Brown in a hot oven (400° F.) for a few minutes, garnish with parsley and serve. Serves 4 to 6.

Fish Flakes in Cream
(Good with Mashed Potatoes)

4 tablespoons margarine, butter, or cooking oil
2½ cups cooked fish, flaked
¼ teaspoon pepper
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup top milk
3 tablespoons chopped parsley
2 tablespoons onion, grated

Heat fat or oil in skillet over a slow fire. In a bowl, combine other ingredients with top milk, adding fish flakes last. Put into the fat and simmer slowly until thoroughly heated and well blended. Serve on toast, with mashed or baked potatoes. Serves 4 to 6.

Fish Fillets Florentine
(A Meal-in-One)

3 pounds spinach
¼ cup butter or margarine
1½ tablespoons flour
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
1½ cups milk
½ cup grated cheese
2 pounds fish fillets

Wash spinach thoroughly and cook without adding water. When spinach is barely tender, drain and chop coarsely. Place in baking dish. Melt butter or margarine, blend in flour and seasonings. Add milk and cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Add cheese and continue stirring until cheese has melted. Pour sauce over spinach, place fillets on top, and bake in a moderate oven (375° F.) 30 minutes. Serves 6 to 8.

Sweet and Sour Fish

3½ pounds fish
1 cup hot fish stock
4 gingersnaps (optional)
½ cup brown sugar
¼ cup vinegar
¼ cup seeded raisins
½ teaspoon onion juice
1 lemon, seeded and sliced

Clean, slice and salt fish and let stand several hours. Boil 20 minutes, drain and bone, reserving 1 cup of fish stock. Combine remaining ingredients; cook until smooth and thick and pour over fish, Serve cold. Serves 6.

Fish Fritters

1 pound small fish
3 eggs, separated
3 tablespoons flour
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
⅛ teaspoon minced garlic
1 tablespoon minced parsley

Cook fish, remove skin and bones and mash. Beat egg yolks until light and thick, then add flour, salt, pepper, garlic, parsley, and fish. Fold in whites of eggs, beaten stiff. Drop by tablespoons into hot fat and fry until brown. Serves 4.

Tomato Canner Offers Advice

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When you are doing your canning, don't neglect to provide yourself with tomato juice and ketchup, as well as plain canned tomatoes.

Select large ripe tomatoes, wash and core them, and slice crosswise. Put on the stove without water and stir occasionally until the juice flows freely. Cook quickly until soft, run through a fine sieve and pour into deep earthenware crocks. Let stand uncovered in a cold place overnight. In the morning siphon or pour off the clear amber liquid from the top of the jar, bring to a rolling boil for two minutes, adding two teaspoons of salt to a gallon of juice. Seal in hot sterilized jars.

Divide the contents of a five-gallon or 10-gallon jar into four parts. The second part of the contents is cloudy with pulp and canned for second choice juice; the third part is canned as pulp to be used with spaghetti, etc. The pulp in the bottom of the jar is quite thick and used for ketchup, being particularly desirable as it will not require prolonged cooking.

You may use this heavy pulp for canning whole tomatoes. Scald the small and medium-sized tomatoes, leaving them whole. Drop in the boiling pulp and cook carefully for a few minutes; then seal. Or place in hot sterilized jars, pouring the boiling hot pulp over, and process. Add one teaspoon of salt to each quart. They will keep their shape and have a superior flavor.

For a bright red ketchup you need one-half peck tomatoes, three red peppers, two medium-sized onions, which have been cut fine, two tablespoons salt, one-third cup sugar, two cups vinegar, two teaspoons ground mustard, two teaspoons celery salt, one teaspoon paprika, one tablespoon cinnamon, one tablespoon whole allspice. The whole spices should be placed in a cheesecloth bag and the bag removed when cooking is completed.

Cook tomatoes, peppers, and onions together. Strain, pressing through, and measure the pulp. To four quarts of pulp add the salt, sugar and spices. Both ground spices and long cooking darken ketchup. Cook ingredients together, except the vinegar, boiling rapidly for one hour. Add vinegar and cook the mixture until it is thick. Seal in clean, hot jars. G. A. R.

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Argentina Prods Agriculture To Meet Handicaps in Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — As postwar planning proceeds among the United Nations, a measure of world interest turns to Argentina, whose cereals and meat have been looked upon as a vast reserve for human food and cattle feed in the critical months to follow the cease-fire on the European continent.

The Argentine outlook may not be so roseate as some world planners anticipate, according to the latest declarations and statistics issued in Buenos Aires. Nonetheless, rulers in the great food-producing republic of the Rio de la Plata realize they will be confronted with many demands for food, and this is one of the reasons why, it is believed, there has been recent reorganization at the Ministry of Agriculture.

Gen. Diego I. Mason, the Agricultural Minister, has appealed for greater production but at the same time warned there must be caution in discussing exportable surpluses. He contends that, both as regards grain and meat, home consumption must be increased and wartime gains in neighboring markets of the Americas be retained.

General Mason's argument that questions of future surpluses calls for reserve already appears to be well grounded in present agricultural statistics, especially concerning corn—or maize as it is called in Argentina. When the war began, there were more than 16,000,000 tons of corn in the country, according to the best statistians. The official figures issued recently showed these now to be only 140,000 tons.

Average local consumption used to be 1,500,000 tons. The war cut off most of Argentina's clients, but it also reduced coal and oil supplies from Britain and the United States, respectively. So Argentina began to burn its maize and produce a description of fuel oil from its linseed. Lumber resources were insufficient or inaccessible, so Argentina also burned bran and wheat. Linseed, whose prewar stocks averaged 6,000,000 tons, are now down to less than 1,500,000. There is still a fair amount of wheat—the latest figures is just over 7,000,000 tons—but more than a third has been pigeonholed for the furnaces.

It is noteworthy that this liquidation of cereal stocks has been publicized just at the time when American, British, and Canadian technical experts arrived in Argentina to study for the Allied Combined Food Board to make a study of the facilities for the production of dairy and poultry products. These are just the departments of production where Argentina considers it can make rapid strides for exportation.

Working individually or in small groups these experts, each according to his specialty, have visited the provinces of Entre Rios, Santa Fe, and Buenos Aires. The principal members were Gordon W. Sprague, of the dairy and poultry division of the United States Department of Agriculture; Jay G. Odell, president of the Eggs and Products Associatioon of St. Louis, Missouri; Frank Stone, butter and cheese specialist, of co-operative fame at Minneapolis, Minn.; Dr. W. H. Cook of the Canadian Research Council, Ottawa, specializing in the dehydration of food; James Clemente of a well-known London family concern dealing in butter, and James H. Carmichael, an expert in the frozen egg trade from London.

Although the commission's objectives are purely technical, it is understood that their findings will be submitted to the Combined Food Board, which will have a direct influence on the future purchases of the American and British Governments in Argentina. It is expected that important orders will result.

The Argentine mood, because of its self-imposed political isolation and the increasing bitterness this has caused, is not too helpful. The Government resents being left out of official consultation regarding postwar food production and marketing plans but at the same time knows that it cannot avoid responsibilities and sacrifices in the cause of suffering humanity.

Actually it will have a reasonable explanation, up to a certain point, if it does not possess the great stocks of food that might be expected of it ready for shipment to Europe immediately after the war, when relief needs will be acute. It is more likely to be judged, however, by the rapidity and sedulity with which it sets about boosting production and storing new grain now that it has set aside old stocks for fuel and that large tracts of starving Europe appear to be on the verge of liberation.

British Home Front Solid, But War Weariness Grows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 10 — Picture papers, movies and the radio here were looking back last week through what seems an age—to Sept. 3, 1939, when Britain declared war.

In what sort of shape is the Britain home front compared with the new Himmler era in Nazi Germany?

Good solid shape is the answer. There is no menacing internal enemy in Britain like that in Germany which necessitates the iron ruue of the Gestapo chief, Heinrich Himmler.

But there are in Britain today numerous factors which more readily promote war weariness and are very rapidly increasing Britain's fervent hope for an early end to the war.

Much has been written about the food situation. But food is a lesser problem compared with the acute manpower shortage, with its accompanying hardships in transport and general living conditions.

Test of Endurance

Cumulative vexations from time wasted in queueing for busses, cramming into trains, trying to keep clothes and shoes going, and the home in working order are proving a growing test of British endurance and normal good humor. In some ways they are harder to bear than the blitz.

Days of bomb blast, fire, and suffering were a time of spontaneous chivalry. There was novelty, too, for the British in finding again their true stanch temper.

Today it's a long drawn-out endurance test with chief aim to keep the boat from rocking after a hard day either in factory, office, or home, and to come up smiling next morning.

Official recognition of great strain to which the British home front is now subjected was granted in a recent direction the Home Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison, gave to civilian defense chiefs. He told them to cut down the hours of voluntary duty on ARP work wherever possible and give special consideration to the domestic ties of the vast army of unpaid bomb spotters and fire fighters who are on ceaseless vigil, even though few enemy raiders cross the English coasts these days.

A Little Too Much

A forceful reminder that the British public sees limits to what it will endure has been apparent lately in the hot reception for the Minister of Labor's plan for calling up women between 45 and 50.

This proposed measure has provoked probably as much ill feeling as any other of the Government's wartime actions.

It is especially resented because it is recognized that the war has imposed one of its heaviest burdent on middle-aged housewives whose sons are usually in the forces and whose husbands are often working long and arduous hours in Government offices.

These middle-aged women have for the most part responded with the highest patriotism to the call for voluntary part-time work. They have been the backbone of schemes under which children are evacuated from towns to country areas, safe from bombs.

Through women's institutes they have sponsored nation-wide jam-making schemes and aided the Government task of encouraging the best use of limited food supplies. Through the Women's Transport Organization, they have driven Generals and evacuee children on different missions.

Question Reconsidered

They have kept homes going despite shopping troubles, despite no one being available to repair the carpet sweeper, or any other household contrivance which may go wrong.

Now they visualize themselves directed to factories with their home life and voluntary work collapsing. They have been protesting, and the nation as a whole strongly backs them so that the Government is reconsidering the whole question.

Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister, more than a year ago was admonishing Germans for bad manners. Rudeness is a sympton of war strain and bad manners are becoming more noticeable in Britain today. One sees them especially in restaurants. The "take it or leave it" abruptneess is met often in shops. It adds to the daily strain of living.

There is a good deal of resentment, too, at the tightening grip of bureaucracy around the life of this nation. It becomes less possible to buy anything or do anything without filling out a form or counting out coupons. It all adds to waste of time just when most people seem to have twice as much to do as they can manage.

Politically this country is probably feeling more confused today than earlier in the war because it is coming more face to face with the immense problems of reconstruction, both national and international.

Comparison With Germany

Nevertheless, despite all these vexations, probably one of the most striking differences between present-day Germans and present-day Britain is the remarkable resilience the British still show, and this resilience seems to spring from the freedom of their thoughts, consciences, and institutions.

When the British go off on holidays—as many of them still insist on doing despite the Government's warning not to travel—they manage to throw off war weariness.

Even when they stay at home in a town like Tewkesbury they find temporary relief in the ingenuity of local entertainment committees who stage coming dog shows under the heading "Has your dog got the longest nose in town?"

And when you hear a movie audience shouting with laughter over an American comedy you come to realize what an advantage it is to be in a democratic Britain rather than in a Himmler Germany on this fourth anniversary of the war.

Sunflowers Deluge Chile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—An increase of 73.7 per cent in production of sunflower seed from the 1942-43 crop is estimated, with 12,861 metric tons forecast.

Only about 14 per cent of the country's requirements of oilseeds is being produced domestically despite strenuous efforts by several agencies to stimulate production.

Bill Dickey Still Great Yankee in Batter's Box

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

You can save your sympathy, friends, for Bill Dickey.

Often you hear and read that the big catcher of the Yankees no longer is capable of playing first-place baseball. In this, his 16th year, many critics are inclined to check the Arkansas traveler off as a big league has-been.

But no one who sat through that Fenway Park exhibition yesterday, as the Yankees defeated the Red Sox, 11-3, is willing to pass Bill Dickey off as a ball player at the end of the trail. No one, including those in Red Sox uniforms.

A Good Day

Without anything which resembled outside assistance, Dickey walked up to the plate with a bat in his hands and proceeded to pound the locals into submission. The first time up he doubled, driving in Keller. The second time up he also doubled. On his third appearance, Bill singled to score Johnson. Trip to the plate No. 4 produced another single, which again tallied Johnson, the rookie third baseman. The percentage caught up with the catcher after that, but he had done enough for one afternoon, even at Yankee pay.

Yes, the Yankees may not possess the sustained power and drive of other Joe McCarthy clubs, but they still are good enough to dominate the league. They piled up 15 hits in the series opener here, every man getting at least one with the lone exception of Nick Etten, who ordinarily is one of McCarthy's big stickers. Even those Yankee pitchers hit. Hank Borowy had two out of five, driving in a pair of runs.

Hollow Ring

In one inning there was a suggestion of feeling between the two teams. Dick Newsome, Boston's starting pitcher, threw a fast ball too close to Frank Crosetti and the Yankee shortstop took exception. On the next pitch Frank swung and let his bat fly to the left of the box. At the close of the inning the two exchanged words. In view of the wide gap between the Yanks and Sox in the standing, however, the incident had a hollow ring.

About the only encouraging angle of the series opener was the return to the mound of Yank Terry. The right-hander worked the last three innings and blanked the World Series-bound visitors without a hit. It was his first appearance since Aug. 22, when he was batted off the rubber by Cleveland. Incidentally, Manager Joe Cronin said yesterday that he will probably pitch young Emmett O'Neil in the single game tomorrow at Fenway.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . The Braves, idle yesterday, were to open a series at the Polo Grounds today. . . . Bill Dickey took a fine .361 batting average into this afternoon's game . . . The setback broke Dick Newsome's four-game winning streak . . . With better support, however, he might have escaped the two three-run clusters racked up by the Yankees . . . Joe McCarthy looks like the happiest man in baseball, and he should . . . Cronin shook up his batting order . . . Pete Fox moved into the No. 3 spot and Tony Lupien dropped to No. 6, behind Jim Tabor.

♪ ♪ ♪

Skeeter Newsome has a modest little hitting streak of half a dozen games . . . So has Johnny Lazor, the quiet sort who plays left field in workman-like manner without anybody knowing it . . . Tomorrow's Fenway contest, remember, begins at 2 o'clock . . . The ticket sale for the Sunday double-header is good, according to Freddy Porter, who works the advanced sale booth . . . The Dodgers have come back strong in the National League . . . Among other things, they have won eight straight from the Phillies . . . The Yankees have now taken 13 out of 18 from the Sox.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

A Good Question

While talking about the proposed tour of war zones by two or more volunteer groups of major leaguers, one ball player asked an interesting question.

"If baseball is considered near essential recreation for our armed forces in combat areas, why not at training bases in this country?" he wanted to know. "In other words, what could be official Washington's objection to major clubs going back to Florida and California for spring training in 1944, if Army, Navy and Marine trainees are able to watch the workouts and exhibition games free of charge?"

It sounded like a good question and one which perhaps is already being considered by those who direct the official fortunes of baseball.

As a matter of fact, the majors seem to be getting closer by the hour to a 1944 spring training trip to the South or Far West. The military already has left gapping holes in Florida, so that insufficient space no longer is a problem. Transportation should not be difficult down—or over—and back.

The decision, no doubt, rests with Commissioner Landis, who is not apt to be too agreeable on the matter.

♪ ♪ ♪

With George Washington Case and Wally Moses staging the greatest two-man base-stealing race in years and other American Leaguers, such as Pete Fox, already over the 20-steal mark, it is apparent that the gentlemen who pull the strings from the dugouts and coaching lines of the majors have been able to adapt themselves to the changing times. That is, the managers have shifted strategy with the deader ball. They are letting their men run.

It took some of the gentlemen several months to get around to playing this running game, so used had they been to standing up at the plate flat-footed, slugging it out with the other side.

One of the first pilots to change was Jimmy Dykes. The White Sox chief flashed the run sign as early as opening day and currently holds a wide lead on the field in the stolen base column.

One National League manager—Billy Southworth, I think it was—was discussing the shift in strategy awhile ago. "I often think back to the days of John McGraw when I note the change which has come over this 1943 game," he said. "McGraw won pennants with the dead ball; and when the rabbit ball came into the league, he changed his style and won pennants with that, too."

♪ ♪ ♪

Umpire Eddie Rommel was only fooling, of course, because like everyone else connected with the big leagues, he is ready and anxious to do his part in the proposed off-season tour of the war zones.

But one day recently he was visiting the American League headquarters in Chicago, chatting with league President Will Harridge, when Will asked across his polished desk:

"Well, Eddie, how would you like to take a trip to North Africa this winter?"

"I don't know," the tall arbiter answered, breaking a smile. "It might not be such a good ided. Remember, they've already chased one Rommel out of there."

Teams Should Go Abroad Says Hope

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 10 (AP)—Comedian Bob Hope, back from a tour of North Africa, says America's fighting men want and need to see two All-Star baseball clubs in action.

"I hope they send those major leaguers over to play for our boys," Bob said. "The teams should include fellows such as Joe Di Maggio and Red Ruffing, even if they are in the service. The thrill of seeing such great players would give our fighting men something to talk about for a long time."

A Far Cry

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—It's a far cry from the thrills and color of football but Syracuse University, which has dropped the game for the duration, will issue students a social activities book of coupons for:

A series of six orchestra concerts, five lectures, six dances, skating, skiing, and bowling.

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Connie Mack's Best

Associated Press

Bill Johnson, Yankees

Connie Mack, veteran manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, picks Johnson of New York over Detroit's Dick Wakefield as his American League rookie of the year. Bill took over at third base this season for the retired Red Rolfe.

Veteran Manager Prefers Johnson To Detroit Star

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10 (AP)—Connie Mack the great dissenter disagrees with the majority of fans, players and experts that Detroit's Dick Wakefield is the No. 1 American League rookie of the waning season — he likes the Yankees' Bill Johnson.

"That fellow Johnson is quite a player," says the Philadelphia Athletics' veteran manager.

"On looking at the runs-batted-in column, you will notice that Wakefield's name is not among the leaders. But right in third position Johnson's name appears.

"Very few young infielders have come up in their first year and displayed the same power to drive in runs as has Johnson. I'm not sure, but I'd be willing to say he's produced as many runs in his first season as any third baseman in the league contributed in his first season."

A check showed that Ken Keltner of Cleveland produced 113 in his first year, 1938, to lead the first-year records of the current crop. Johnson's record stood at 87 before today's game and he had about 25 games left to play. His batting average was .295.

"Wakefield," says Connie, "is a good outfielder and has showed he can hit, but I wouldn't so so far as some in saying he's well on his way to becoming a second Ted Williams. Pitchers can fool Wakefield, but they had a difficult time trying to outsmart Williams, and they don't fool Johnson to any extent. You can't outsmart him."

"Johnson's record becomes more magnificent when one figures Joe Gordon has been having an off year and his production of runs has suffered. Because this young felow at third was able to take up the slack, the Yankees' attack has not suffered."

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	81	49	.623	
Cleveland	69	60	.535	11½
Washington	71	62	.534	11½
Detroit	69	61	.531	12
Chicago	66	63	.512	14½
Boston	62	70	.470	20
St. Louis	58	71	.450	22½
Philadelphia	44	84	.344	36

Results Sept. 9
New York 11, Boston 3.
Cleveland 8, Detroit 3.
Detroit 10, Cleveland 3.
Only games scheduled.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	88	44	.667	
Cincinnati	72	58	.554	15
Brooklyn	72	59	.550	15½
Pittsburgh	70	66	.515	20
Chicago	61	69	.469	26
Boston	56	69	.448	28½
Philadelphia	58	73	.443	29½
New York	45	84	.349	41½

Results Sept. 9
Brooklyn 7, Philadelphia 6.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Cronin	72	8	24	5	29	.333
Fox	472	53	137	2	41	.290
Partee	217	29	79	0	27	.285
Culberson	306	36	83	3	33	.275
Newsome	354	42	96	1	16	.271
Doerr	527	67	137	16	68	.260
Lupien	529	55	132	4	39	.250
Tabor	454	44	110	11	70	.242
Metkovich	253	25	55	5	23	.236
Lazor	167	15	34	0	10	.204
Simmons	128	9	26	1	12	.203
Lake	217	25	44	3	17	.203
Peacock	100	7	20	0	5	.200
Conroy	58	12	10	1	6	.182

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
McCarthy	313	32	95	2	34	.304
Holmes	513	64	139	5	32	.271
Masi	181	22	48	2	24	.265
Nieman	280	34	73	6	41	.261
Klutz	178	11	45	0	17	.253
Farrell	180	8	45	0	13	.250
Workman	502	60	125	10	59	.249
Wietelmann	439	27	102	0	36	.232
Ross	224	25	50	5	23	.223
Burns	91	6	20	1	3	.220
Ryan	394	45	81	3	20	.206
Jeost	352	28	63	3	19	.178
Poland	129	5	23	0	9	.178
Heitzel	77	6	12	0	4	.156

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Judd	10	6	O'Neil	1	1
Ryba	7	5	Terry	6	8
Hughson	12	11	Newsome	7	11
Brown	6	5	Dobson	5	10
Woods	5	5			

Braves

	W	L		W	L
MacFayden	2	1	Barrett	10	15
Tobin	12	10	Farrell	0	1
Javery	13	13	Odom	0	3
Salvo	4	6	Cardoni	0	0
Andrews	12	17			

Sam Lo Presti Safe After Rescue at Sea

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 10

Sam Lo Presti, former goalie with the Chicago Black Hawks in the National Hockey League, is back on active service in the Navy as a gunner's mate, second class. He was aboard a merchant ship that was torpedoed last February and spent 42 days in a lifeboat before being rescued.

B. C. Candidates Report Tomorrow

If enough good players turn out tomorrow to augment the squad of 20 that has been practicing informally for the past few days under Coach Moody Sarno, Boston College may field a football team after all this fall.

According to John P. Curley, Athletic Director, the call for candidates tomorrow is in answer to a petition by the students that the Eagles organize a grid team. Most of the students at the college now are Army trainees and as such not permitted to play collegiate football, but it is believed that possible candidates might be found among the civilian students, among whom are Ed Doherty, Charley Furbush, and Billy Connery of last year's eleven.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—Elly Vines, probably the only athlete versatile enough to be a well-paid professional both in tennis and golf, laid the grounds for a good argument the other day by naming golf as the game he likes better. . . . "It's a more sociable game," Vines explained. "Tennis is personal combat and you can do things when you hit the ball that will throw the other fellow's game way off. In golf if the other fellow shoots the first nine in 30, you just have to take it." . . . Vines also argued that golf is easier for the ordinary man to learn but it's harder to become a champ. . . . "In tennis, once you get your swing right, you can improve overnight," Elly argued. "Balls that were going six inches outside start hitting six inches inside the lines and then you're a great player."

♪ ♪ ♪

Seaman Morris Siegel, who gets plenty of time to think at his unnamed post, recalls how the Dodgers nearly got Outfielder Luis Olmo all for free a few years ago . . . Seems that the Richmond Colts sent Olmo his 1940 contract but he sailed from Puerto Rico before it arrived . . . Somehow the Dodgers learned that he wasn't signed and Branch Rickey, Jr., met the boat and led Luis away to a Brooklyn farm club's camp . . . Owner Eddie Mooers of Richmond finally located his missing Puerto Rican and, by proving that he had mailed the contract before the deadline, got him back again . . . So when Brooklyn finally purchased Olmo last winter he cost $10,000.

♪ ♪ ♪

Soldiers in Iceland say their commanding officer, Major Gen. William S. Key, rates a flock of cheers. Although the Jacks beat the Racers in the somtball title series, the General decided the teams were so evenly matched that both rated the trip to England promised the winners. . . . Sergeant Buddy Hall, who used to play outfield for the Newark International League Bears and who coached a basketball team at Camp Lee, Va., last winter, recently hooked up with Sergeant Jasper Hawkins to win—of all things—the camp badminton championship. . . . Note to grid scouts: Not one of the players that the Iowa Seahawks will send against Minnesota at the end of this season has even entered the Pre-Flight School yet.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coaches Greasy Neale and Walter Kiesling probably thought they were being pretty tough on their Philadelphia Eagles grid squad when they ordered an 8 a. m. scrimmage the other day . . . But the clerk at their hotel forgot to call the coaches until nearly nine . . . So by the time Greasy and Walt turned up the players already were working out under Bill Hewitt and Vic Sears and were all ready with: "If it happens again, it'll cost ya plenty."

Sutphin Confers On Hockey Status

OTTAWA, Sept. 10 (AP)—Conferences between Al Sutphin, an official of the American Hockey League, and National Selective Service authorities were held yesterday on the prospects of Canadian players being allowed to enter the United States for American Hockey League games this winter. An official announcement is expected within a few days, possibly Saturday.

Under Selective Service regulations, men in age groups eligible for military call-up—singe men from 18½ to 40 and married men from 18½ to 30, are not allowed to leave Canada without special Selective Service permits.

Ott Signed Again

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—Mel Ott, about to complete his second season managing the New York Giants with his club in the National League cellar, has been given a new contract for three years.

In making the announcement President Horace Stoneham declined to discuss the terms of the agreement, but it has been estimated that Ott was paid $25,000 annually for his services as player-manager in 1942 and 1943 and probably will continue at the same figure.

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press

International League

Syracuse 5, Jersey City 3.
Rochester 2, Toronto 1.
Buffalo 3, Montreal 1.
Only games scheduled.

American Association

Toledo 14, Columbus 10.
Indianapolis 13, Louisville 3.
St. Paul at Minneapolis, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Southern Association Playoff

Nashville 4, New Orleans 3 (Nashville leads, 2 games to 0).

Eastern League

Albany 3-2, Wilkes-Barre 2-8.
Binghamton 4, Springfield 0.
Scranton 6, Utica 0.
Elmira 10, Hartford 6.

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 8-1, San Diego 1-0.
Oakland 3-2, Sacramento 1-0.
Los Angeles 4-2, Seattle 2-4.
Portland 10-5, San Francisco 13-1.

Yale Faces Muhlenberg In the Bowl

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Yale's reinforced Bulldogs, bolstered with help from Marine and Navy trainees and players from Connecticut and Harvard Universities, stage an unprecedented early opening of the New England college football season at New Haven tomorrow against Muhlenberg College of Allentown, Pa.

The Elis, who have been practicing under Coach Howie Odell for the past eight weeks, will be opening their season tomorrow at a date which precedes that on which Yale teams of the past used to report for their uniforms.

Some idea of just what this wartime football season will bring forth in the way of grid tactics and strategy may be furnished as Yale and the Mules meet in the Bowl, although the Blue may not be forced to show too much of its hand to get by its initial opponent, which in this region is something of an unknown quantity.

Mules Strengthened

Like many other colleges throughout the country, Muhlenberg has been strengthened by the addition of V-12 trainees, but the report is that most of them came from colleges in the same class as the small Pennsylvania institution.

Odell, however, is not taking his visitors lightly, and plans to start his strongest eleven. This includes Harry Oberhelman of Oak Park, Ill., and Walter Brown of Scarsdale, N. Y., at end; Ed Strype of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Gene Constantin of Dallas, Texas, at tackle; Tom Smith of Wyncotte, Pa., and Mac Whiting of Detroit, Mich., at guard; George Hudanish of New Rochelle Park, N. J., at center; and Blake Walker of Oak Park, Ill., Ray (Scotter) Scussel of Stafford Springs, Conn., Capt. Tim Hoopes of Derby, N. Y., and Bob Pickett of Cooperstown, N. Y., in the backfield.

Howie, now in his second season as Eli coach, is high on the possibilities for stardom of Scussel, a speedy 170-pounder from the University of Connecticut, whom he compares with Yale's All-America of 1936 and '37, Clint Frank. Scussel, a fast-starting and fast-running back who is expected to make Odell's single wing formation click steadily, won a halfback post away from Wayne Johnson, who played practically 60 minutes for Harvard aaginst Yale last fall.

Trouble Spots

According to reports from New Haven, Yale's trouble spots are at center and tackle. If these positions hold up and the reserves prove capable, Odell may be in for a good season, possibly better than a year ago when he won five out of eight, including victories over Harvard, Princeton, Dartmouth, and Brown.

The Elis are trying hard not to look beyond tomorrow's game to the following Saturday, when Rochester comes to New Haven. Rochester is touted this season as one of the top teams of the East, due to the influx of Naval trainees.

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United States and Canada (Continued)

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	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	15c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, Cons. Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada (Continued)

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5
Double $6 (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 2021.
New Custom-Made Mattresses $24.50 up.
WELLS & CO., 383 Boylston Street, Boston

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED AT STORE —GEORGE'S, 1114A MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON. COM. 8620.

RANGES

FACTORY result combination coal and gas ranges, also coal ranges. Metropolitan Ice Co., 26 Cottage Park Ave., Cambridge. TRO 4620.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Repaired, Cleaned, All makes. Han. 3121
ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 120 Boylston St., Boston

TREES

ORNAMENTAL NORWAY SPRUCE TREES 4 years old, $4.00 for 15 Trees delivered. Limit 30 per person. Enclose price with order to American Chemical Co., Westfield, Mass. Reforestation Div., Dept. D

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books etc. LAWYER S. 31 University Pl. GRamercy 5-1618 N Y C

WEATHER STRIPPING

METAL WEATHERSTRIPS, STORM SASH Shades, Venetian Blinds and Screens
WALSH-SPENCER COMPANY
420 Boylston St., Boston — Kenmore 6778

YARNS

KNITTING YARNS
100% Wool. Mail Orders Filled.
HANLEY COMPANY, Perse Village, Mass.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

Enrich Your Home with Flowers in Beautiful Autumn Colors from
G. O. ANDERSON & SON
Incorporated
901 Mass. Ave. Arlington 3090
242 High St., Medford Mys. 0600

WELCOME HOME
QUALITY FRUIT STORE
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables Daily
A Neighborhood Store With Friendly Service
Free Delivery on All Orders Over a Dollar
BUY WAR BONDS
ARL. 2570 618 MASS. AVENUE

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com 4330 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INF

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Kirkland 4007. Hours: 8:30 to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
38 PALMER STREET TRO. 2506
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

Fiske's
ICE CREAM—CANDY
LUNCHEONS—DINNERS
HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE KIRkland 8681
833-835 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE LASell 2183

NEW PERMANENTS
For "Back to College" and to Complement Your Fall Costume
The Wave Beauty Shoppe
7 Hudson Street Call Tro. 1603

CONCORD

FUEL and RANGE OIL
Promptly Delivered
Concord Oil Co.
INC.
Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike
Tel 800

DEDHAM

Fisher Dairy
EST. 1861
Grade A Milk and Cream
TELEPHONE DEDHAM 1401

COME TO OUR STORE FOR *Kem-Tone* MIRACLE WALL FINISH
ROSEN'S, Inc.
32 MILTON STREET DED. 2080

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1180, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buttercup Hill Tea Room
CHARLEEN J. BAKER
SPECIAL Saturday Night Supper 50c
Sunday Dinners Served 12 to 8
$1.25 up
584 Main Street Tel. 4063
Our Mexican Room is available for parties

WEATHERSTRIP
Keep comfortable on less fuel this winter . . . make your house heat-tight with weatherstripping at doors and windows. Place orders now before fall housecleaning.
CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.
621 MAIN STREET TEL. 3970

One of New England's Outstanding Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores
Kidder & Davis
692-700 MAIN STREET

helen
Complete line of Hosiery made by
Kayser—Gordon—Vanity Fair—La France
Priced at 89c-97c up
381 MAIN STREET
BUY WAR BONDS

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC.
MILK
Regular—Grade A—Homogenized
Eggs—Cream
Cream Cheese
Cottage Cheese
Deliveries Every Other Day Tel. 630

Full Line of Fall Millinery in the New Colors
All head sizes
SPILLANE MILLINERY
550 Main Street *Buy War Bonds*

We are featuring the new
COLD RAY PERMANENT
No electricity or heat used.
Harper Method Shop
520 Main St. Room 17 Tel. 3430

JOHNSON-FULLER LUMBER COMPANIES
Retail Lumber and Building Materials
Also
Leominster, Mass.—Clinton, Mass.
KEENE, N. H.

LOVELY NEW WEDDING RINGS
$7.50 up—tax included
RICE & CO.
350 Main Street
Buy War Bonds and Stamps

MASSACHUSETTS

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN COMPANY 1885 1943
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

This winter above all, wear a warm, practical SHAGMOOR COAT. For excessive beauty they are trimmed with soft, luxurious furs.
COAT SHOP—SECOND FLOOR
WILSON'S

RITA'S
Lunches, Ice Cream
Candies, Novelties
24 Federal Street, Greenfield, Mass.

CLARK HARDWARE CO.
Hardware—Sporting Goods
Paints
289 Main Street

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 982-R daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MITCHELL & COMPANY
MERRIMACK STREET
TOMMIE AUSTIN CASUALS
$10.95
Ready-to-Wear Street Floor

LITTLE'S STATIONERS
22 Fleet Street Tel. 2120

Buy the Best for Longer Wear
New York Specialty Shop
12 Merrimack Street

Start the Fall Season with a lovely new Permanent. Complete Beauty Service
THE NASH BEAUTY SHOP
16 Merrimack St. Tel. 4080

Use Shoe Stamp #18 Now While Stock Is Complete
For Good Quality Shoes
FURBER'S SHOE STORE
63 MERRIMACK STREET

HINGHAM

Toilet Waters and many other toilet articles may be short this Christmas. We have many of the popular brands on hand now
BETTER BUY EARLY
DYKEMAN BROS. DRUG STORE
9 MAIN STREET HIN. 0360

HOLYOKE

Back the Attack!
3rd WAR LOAN DRIVE
$15,000,000,000
MUST BE MET!
Get an Extra Bond today
STEIGER'S

You Can Always Shop With Confidence at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street Next to Transcript

E. H. Allyn & Co.
INSURANCE
of every description
CARL C. ARMSTRONG
Phoenix Building, 598 Dwight St.

WM. B. WHITING COAL CO.
"Make it a rule
To use Whiting's Fuel"
COAL—OIL—COKE

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

FOR SCHOOL OPENING
Boys' Sweaters, Knickers, Shirts, Ties, etc.
Earlington's SWEATERS
690 Essex St. Lawrence, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON

The **PAUL REVERE SHOP**
1782 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1490-J
OUR CHRISTMAS CARDS and GIFTS
are now on sale for Servicemen overseas.

Kem-Tone Wall Finish
Covers wall paper, painted walls, wall board, basement walls,—dries in 1 hour
Priced at $2.98 gallon,—98c quart.
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 Mass. Ave. Phone Lex. 0300

Products Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Meats Fruits Vegetables
Fine Groceries
R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326

Bateman's
1725 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
Ready for School!
Complete outfitting for boys and girls. From shoes to sweaters. Never have we been so well stocked.

PARTRIDGE'S
1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0840—0841

This store will be closed all day every TUESDAY for the duration.

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-2260. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BACK THE ATTACK
WITH AN ADDITIONAL $100.00 BOND IN SEPTEMBER
★ ★ 3rd WAR LOAN ★ ★
Pollard's A. O. POLLARD COMPANY

Buy your Winter Coat with Our Lay-Away Plan
A small deposit will reserve your coat until you arrange budget payments.
Cherry and Webb's
LOWELL, MASS.

Cambrooke Exclusive Furs and Cloth Coats
THE BON MARCHE
SECOND FLOOR

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

Lyle
181 CENTRAL STREET
If my work pleases you, tell others; if not, tell me.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

VIVIAN'S BEAUTY SALON
Tel. 3-3672 Wyman's Exchange

LYNN

BACK TO SCHOOL in Just Right Clothes from
T. W. ROGERS CO.

Girls' School Coats
Fleeces Meltons Tweeds
Fitted and box style coats, some with velvet collars. Beige, blue, brown, wine, green and black. Sizes 12 to 20.
$29.75 $35.00 $39.75
Goddard Bros
Market St. Telephone LY 2-3737
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BACK TO SCHOOL AND BACK TO
B & S CHILDREN'S BAZAAR
where you will find a complete selection of
Boys' and Girls' Wearing Apparel
90 PLEASANT STREET, MALDEN

Russo's
RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
424 Main Street, Malden Tel. 3200
61 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 3252

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN (Continued)

At **KOTZEN'S . . .**
454 Main St., Malden
Genuine Inlaid
LINOLEUM
99c to 2.89 sq. yd.
GOLD SEAL CONGOLEUM sq. yd. 59c
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-460 Main Street, Malden
Open Saturday Evenings

NEW FALL SKIRTS AND JACKETS
GORDON'S SPORT LAND
173 Pleasant St. Malden

MERCHANDISE of MERIT
for You
A New Series of Money-Savers at
F. N. JOSLIN CO.

GO BACK TO SCHOOL
Well Groomed
COMPLETE BEAUTY SERVICE
Alba's Beauty Salon
52 EXCHANGE STREET MAL. 2235

Buy United States War Bonds and Stamps
★
MALDEN CO-OPERATIVE BANK
Incorporated 1887
20 Exchange Street Malden

MALDEN SHADE SHOP
31 Irving Street Mal. 1622

Venetian Blinds and Window Shades
Measured and installed free

MEDFORD

"Medford's Store for Men"
Nationally-Known Brands of Men's Wear
Arrow Shirts
Interwoven Socks
Jockey Underwear
Fashion Park Clothes
Nunn-Bush Shoes
Closed all day Wednesday during fuel crisis.
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings.
Thomas O'Brien & Son "Medford's Store for Men" MEDFORD SQUARE SINCE 1886

Mobilgas Mobilubrication
DON'S SERVICE STATION
Prompt— Friendly Service —Efficient
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYStic 1898
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Mystic 3100
Crystal 1680

COAL — OIL
Reliable Fuel, Good Service
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H. GOSS

Dry Cleaning, Dyeing Pressing, Repairing
All Laundry Service
Samoset Cleansers & Dyers
148 Emerson Street Stoneham 0621
"Home of Quality and Service"

MELROSE MEAT SHOP
532-534 Main Street
Mel. 3300-1-2-3

Highlands Contracting Co.
Carey ROCKTEX HOME INSULATION
In Winter, Save Fuel
In Summer, Keep Cool
Tel. Mel. 0203 Crystal 1595

BEAN & COLE
Dependable Plumbing and Heating Service
Wallpapers and Paints
29 Essex St. Melrose 2566

C'om-on-in! !
Early mailing for Christmas Service Gifts and Cards.
Choice Selection at
COWAN'S GIFT SHOPPE
153 W. Emerson St.
Melrose, Mass. Tel. 1870

NEEDHAM

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5.50 to $6.50
STORER'S, Inc.

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1030 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1615—0819 Nee.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD

WING'S
700 PURCHASE STREET
A New Shipment of
MAPLE BEDROOM FURNITURE
Light or dark finishes. Pieces priced separately. You can make up just the combination that will fit your room.

Let
GULF HILL DAIRY
South Dartmouth, Mass.,
Furnish Your
Milk, Cream and Ice Cream
Serving Room Open Daily
9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
AT SOUTH DARTMOUTH

Order Your Personal Christmas Greeting Cards NOW to Insure Delivery
HUTCHINSON'S 222 UNION ST.

Willey's Inc
566 PLEASANT STREET
DISTINCTIVE CLOTHES for WOMEN AND MISSES
Our Edgartown Shop Open Thru Next Week

New Bedford Steam Dye House
A. H. BENNETT, Prop.
Cleaners and Dyers
With a reputation for good work and service since 1886
Plant, 43 Hunter St. Store, 690 Pleasant St. Also Main St. at Falmouth, Mass.

La France
Registered Jeweler
"TRAUB" DIAMOND and WEDDING RING SETS
762 Purchase St. Eugene P. L. France, Prop.

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor
271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Dial 2-2212
Prompt Delivery

SERVE "THE BEST" from Our Huge Displays of
Fruits and Vegetables
NEW BEDFORD PUBLIC MARKET
704 PURCHASE STREET

NEWBURYPORT

Wilbur Coon
Shoes for Women
X-Ray Fitted
BUY WAR BONDS
Traister's Shoe Store
16 Pleasant Street

Old Fashioned Candies
Nuts—Ice Cream
Hot and Cold Drinks
Fountain Service Luncheonette
BUY WAR BONDS
Chase's Candy Shop
33 State Street Tel. 424

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Buy War Bonds
Your Business Is Appreciated
Telephone 332 30 State Street

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLORENCE E. RAND HAT SHOPS

433 Centre St., Newton LAS 6084
Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon Street BEA 2092

NEWTON CENTER

CARMOTE PAINTS
HARDWARE
Visit our Housewares Dept.
J. H. CHANDLER & SON
INC.
796 Beacon St., BIG. 4000
Buy War Bonds

Dresses for All Occasions
Carefully selected
Personal attention given to your needs
SALLY WHEELER
831 BEACON STREET
S. S. Pierce Co. is next doo.
Sizes 12-42—16½-22½

NEWTONVILLE

HELEN CROSS BAKERY
Tasty Home Baked Products—Fresh Daily
Special Attention to Party Work
291 Walnut St. Big. 9341

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE (Continued)

4 Convenient Neighborhood Branch Stores
to bring the best to your table
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Royal ★ Canned Goods
Meats Dairy Products
Fresh Fish Frozen Foods
Star Market Co.
24 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown Big. 8400
304 Walnut St., Newtonville Big. 8400
383 Washington St., Wellesley Wel. 2820
401 Highland Ave., Somerville, Davis Sq.

OUR NEW COLD WAVE
Gives You New Hair Beauty
IT'S HEATLESS
Delightful; comfortable; no heat; no electricity; no heavy, tiring equipment.
$20 — $15
WE CARRY REVLON PRODUCTS
FOUR SEASONS BEAUTY SALON
823 WASHINGTON ST. BIG. 4611

Let me show you how to save money on your house and furniture insurance. I write in some of the strongest mutual companies that have never paid less than 20%
Consult me for insurance assistance.
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin Street BIG. 7304

NEWTON—West Newton

Discreetly Shopping
BARRON'S
Personalized Attention
"Head to Toe Outfitters for Youth"
West Newton Square

Warm Clothing for the Cold Weather Ahead
Buy Now From a Full Selection
BUY WAR BONDS

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street · Tel. 7396

During September
OUR BEST BUY
is a
WAR BOND
sold at
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0630

Looking for a Good, Warm, Economically Priced
COAT?
Try the Budget Shop
ENGLAND BROTHERS

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MONEY-SAVING VALUES
in All Departments

LUBRICATION
VULCANIZING
WASHING
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Center Sts. H. S. Babbitt

LET US HELP YOU SAVE YOUR
TIRES
Our Modern
Wheel Balancing and Aligning
Machinery is at your service.
SHAPIRO MOTORS
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
DIAL 8288 631 NORTH STREET

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Granite 9712. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NOW—6 Convenient Offices
Quincy, Wollaston, North Quincy, Weymouth, East Weymouth, South Weymouth
GRANITE TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Dorothy Benham
Millinery

Waltham, 443 Moody St.
Arlington, 963 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA 2100

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

Your Headquarters for
SEASON SKIPPER ALL WEATHER COATS
Just one of many respected labels in women's wear, at
REMICKS

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
618 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1366

TORRE'S
CREAM MINTS 60c LB.
Our Own Make
Reading Square Reading

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Pro. 3799. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
414 HIGHLAND AVENUE
Good Fitting and Service
3rd War Loan Buy an Extra Bond

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Chose Your Fall and Winter Wardrobe With Care
Suits — Coats — Gowns
MAUDE BARBER
340 Bridge St., Rm. 316 (Over the Georgian)
SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Phone 4-0040

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendsley's Try Our LUNCHEON *Specials*
Ice Cream and Candies Community Theater Building

WEYMOUTH

A. B. BRYANT & CO.
182 Washington Street, Weymouth
Family Marketmen Since 1876
QUALITY, SERVICE, VALUE
Telephone Wey. 0600

MILADY'S SHOP
Weymouth Landing
DRESSES — MILLINERY
HOSIERY — UNDERWEAR
and ACCESSORIES

WORCESTER

FALL SHOWING
For the Discriminating Woman. Beautiful "Made For You" Hats
Fabric hats made of your own material
LAURA LOUISE, Inc.
21 PEARL STREET DIAL 4-4442

The Right Time to Think of Winter
NOW
Best Time to Buy Bonds
NOW
THE CHILDREN'S SHOP
428 Main St. Opp. City Hall

Crossword Quiz Answers

B	E	L	L	I	N	I
E	▨	A	I	R	▨	V
L	▨	U	T	I	C	A
G	A	R	▨	S	U	N
I	L	E	X	▨	B	▨
A	P	T	▨	B	A	G
N	▨	T	W	O	▨	A
S	H	E	▨	B	A	R
▨	A	▨	F	O	R	D
A	R	A	▨	L	E	E
V	E	R	D	I	▨	N
E	▨	N	O	N	▨	E
S	P	A	N	K	E	R

European Classified

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE — Small PREPARATORY and KINDERGARTEN school near GUILDFORD, Surrey. Substantially built. Freehold Property. School Equipment, etc. 60 pupils (16 boarders). £2,500. Write Box W-1787, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

CLOTHES REPAIRING

RENEW-WEAR, LTD., turn SUITS — COSTUMES, OVERCOATS like new, 70/- and save coupons. Post or call 3, Broadway, Victoria Street, S. W. 1. Abbey 7348.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES — Detached bungalow, garage space, good garden back and front; 3 bedrooms, large lounge, hall, usual offices. £1,020. Box W-1788, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING — A few paying guests received in private home, near residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

POST VACANT

BIRMINGHAM.—Lady to help with 2 children, 7 and 4; baby expected December. Mrs. Gordon Matthews, 38, Barlows Rd., Edgbaston.

SEVENOAKS.—Christian Scientist required as mother's help — two children 12 and 10; light housework. Mrs. Studdert, Wynafred, Hitchen Hatch Lane.

England

BATH

Hand Bags, Leather Goods
Our Own Make Trunks, Suitcases, Attaches, etc.
RICKARDS
The Leather Shop
PHONE 4107
UNION PASSAGE, BATH

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

ERNEST SHEATHER
F. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town. Over 40 Years' Experience
14 ST. LEONARD'S ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA TEL 381

BOURNEMOUTH

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road Tel. 7080
Also at—
BRIGHTON HAILSHAM
HASTINGS BOSCOMBE
TUNBRIDGE WELLS SOUTHAMPTON
EASTBOURNE WEYMOUTH
LEWES BATH
YEOVIL WINCHESTER

Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth
626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe
1, Catherine Street, Salisbury
4, Cathedral Close, Exeter
38, 42, 44, South Street, Worthing

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
L. J. Allen
THE QUADRANT TEL. 513

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2910

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS LTD
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 80 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

The Sole Agent for the Noted "K" SHOES is
J. A. HAWKES and SON LTD.
8 Branches in Bournemouth and Poole

Tarrant's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6780—6781

P. W. SENIOR
IRONMONGER
Garden Requisites and Fertilizers a Speciality
181, Seabourne Rd., West Southbourne
Tel. Southbourne 513

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
53 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD, PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

BRIGHTON and HOVE

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all
Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 HOVE

BRISTOL

Massingham
Still at your service at
123 STOKES CROFT
for
Shoes of high quality

Jolly & Son Ltd.
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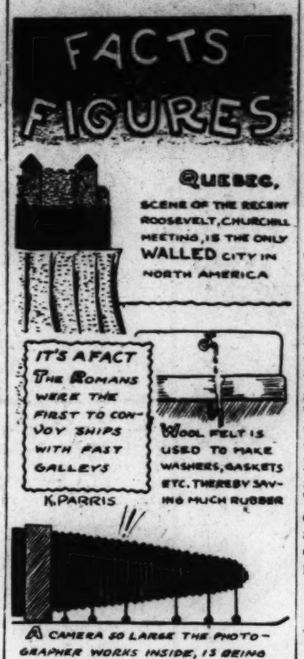
Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club


FACTS FIGURES
QUEBEC,
SCENE OF THE RECENT ROOSEVELT, CHURCHILL MEETING, IS THE ONLY WALLED CITY IN NORTH AMERICA
IT'S A FACT THE ROMANS WERE THE FIRST TO CONVOY SHIPS WITH FAST GALLEYS
K. PARRIS
WOOL FELT IS USED TO MAKE WASHERS, GASKETS ETC. THEREBY SAVING MUCH RUBBER
A CAMERA SO LARGE THE PHOTOGRAPHER WORKS INSIDE, IS BEING USED BY LABORATORIES OF A TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Steel Wires Sometimes Stick Up at Highway Toll Bridge Approaches?

Just driving along a dry road your automobile may accumulate a static electrical charge of 12,000 volts or more. This is not simply a guess but was determined by actual measurements made by a professor of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, N. Y., in his own car. Unless some provision is made for providing a direct ground for this charge of static electricity, it may persist for several hours before it finally drains away completely.

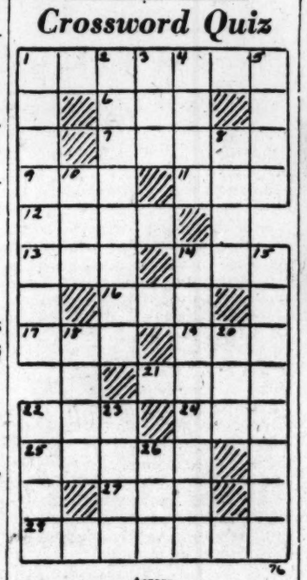
The accumulation of sufficient electricity to produce an audible and visible (and "feelable") electric spark by scuffing across a heavy carpet on a dry, cold winter's day is familiar to many. After such scuffing, the close approach of the finger to a grounded object, such as the metal plate on an electric light switch, will produce a sizable spark.

Those whose duty it is to stand at toll bridges and take fees from and make change for motorists on the highway would find theirs a most shocking business, in the literal sense of the word, if it were not for wires projecting vertically in the path of the car just in front of the toll gate or booth.

These projecting wires are well grounded, and as they scrape across the steel of the under part of the car they serve to ground out and draw off the charge of static electricity that otherwise would jump from the hand of the motorist to the hand of the attendant of the toll bridge as the toll was being paid.

A charge of static electricity results from contact between two dissimilar substances, as when glass is rubbed with wool. A simple device which illustrates this fact clearly is the electrophorus, which, when used as indicated in the accompanying illustration, will produce quite a spark when your knuckle is presented to its edge after it has been charged.—W. P. Keasbey.

Crossword Quiz



Across
1—Who composed opera "La Sonnambula"?
6—To ventilate.
7—What is a city of central New York?
8—What fish has long and narrow jaws?
11—What has been called "the glorious lamp of heaven"?
12—The holm oak is what?
13—Ready.
14—If someone sent you a Gladstone, would it be a gun, bag, or key?
16—How many acts in Rossini's "Semiramide"?
17—Pronoun.
19—What is a counter at which food is served?
21—What is surname of one of "Merry Wives of Windsor"?
23—Constellation.
24—Shelter.
25—Simon Boccanegra is titular hero of an opera by whom?
27—What is a prefix meaning "not"?
28—A fast trotter or pacer is called what?

Down
1—Who are the natives of Liege?
2—What is first name of Miss Taylor, who starred in "Peg o' My Heart"?
3—Kindled.
4—The blue flag is what?
5—What is the Russian form of John?
6—What place is known as "Sugar Bowl of the World"?
10—High mountain.
14—What bird is noted for its delightful rollicking song?
15—Would a musician, aviarist, or gardener be most likely to have a porcleary?
18—Snowshoe rabbit is what?
20—Exist.
22—What is the class of vertebrates consisting of the birds?
23—What is the wild buffalo of India?
26—To put on.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

My Secret Ambition

Share your "Secret Ambition" with our readers in this new feature. If it's on the humorous side, it's all the more acceptable. Limit your contribution to less than 50 words. One dollar will be paid for each printed item.

"My Secret Ambition," yearns H. H. H. of Seattle, "is to get hold of one of those "soap dramer" scripts and bring the missing husband, who has been lost overboard, back to his sobbing wife, who has now stopped sobbing and is about to marry Joe Werts, when all the time we know he is waiting on some solitary island to be rescued. The suspense is terrific, and we wait week after week for something to actually happen. Yes, I long to get hold of one of those scripts and 'write in' an ending. They always leave us housewives dangling in mid-air on Fridays and we can hardly wait until Monday to know if the hero is safe or not."

* * *

Free lance F. N., New York City, writes:

"I should like to know in advance which Editors will cast a favorable eye on my stories with a view to accepting same; and by the same token which stories have no value whatever, thus saving time in writing and editing, and stamps for the return of such manuscripts. Could I but know this, I should feel free to write from morning till night. And who wouldn't?"

* * *

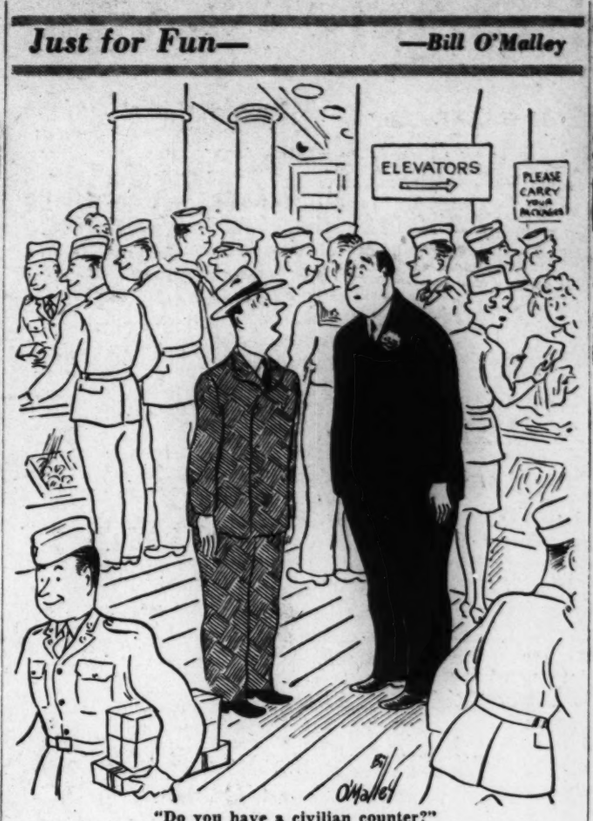
Mrs. M. L. N., Harrington, Del., seeks a "cabin in sky," but let her her tell it:

"Although I have lived on farms for over half a century, and know little of city life, my Secret Ambition is to have a penthouse on

the Empire State Building where I can have my pet cow, chickens, little pigs—and give the Big City the daily onceover."

One Alfred E. Smith, squire of the above-mentioned neighborhood, may have something to say about the livestock.

Just for Fun— —Bill O'Malley



"Do you have a civilian counter?"

In Lighter Vein

One of the Pupils

The instructor of a course in cryptography was striving to explain an obscure point to his students. Finally he referred them to a particular textbook, saying: "I hope some of you will read it. I consider it one of the finest books on cryptography. I only wish I could remember the name of the author."

A meek little private in the last row raised his hand. "I wrote it, sir," he told the teacher.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Willing to Help

"You'd be surprised, Sam," said the keeper of a roadside stand to his neighbor, "how many people go by here and ask where Round Pond is. I've told thousands."

"Good thing they ask you instead of me," rejoined Sam. "I never heard of it."

"No more have I," said his neighbor. "I sometimes wonder where they all finish up."

Daily Anecdote

Electricity Explained

The noted physicist, Lord Kelvin, modest and kind-hearted man that he was, was extremely patient with men of lesser attributes, generously paying tribute to the knowledge and skill of others while discounting his own great experience and learning.

Once he visited a large electrical plant and a young foreman, who did not know his identity, escorted him through the great works, explaining all the while in the most careful and painstaking manner the rudiments of electrical science.

When the tour was completed, Kelvin asked very simply, "What is electricity?"

Unable to offer a satisfactory answer, the young guide blushed with embarrassment.

"No matter," said the great physicist, giving him a comradely smile, "that is the only thing about electricity which you and I do not know."

Household Help

Eugene, Ore.

Neighborly kindness and thoughtfulness are not rationed in the country, even though there is a war going on around the world.

Mrs. M., who has been confined to a chair, often reflects with gratitude upon the thoughtfulness of her neighbors. It is impossible to hire help of any kind, whether it be out in the hayfield or inside the house these days on a farm. And things do get dirty now as always.

Mrs. M.'s neighbors have been very helpful and considerate all through the years, but recently two ladies, one of whom she had never seen, came and cleaned her house beautifully. They were like rays of sunshine on a cloudy day, humming, smiling, and laughing as they worked. They cleaned rugs, windows and floors, everything that needed scrubbing or dusting. The house fairly glistened when they finished and returned to their own homes.

These cheery persons refused to accept anything for what they had done.

(Readers are cordially invited to contribute to this feature.)

Dehydrated Molasses

Cuban and Puerto Rican molasses may soon reach American ports dehydrated and packaged in paper bags.

A Verse for Today . . .

The foundations of the prison were shaken: and immediately all the doors were opened, and every one's bands were loosed.—Acts 16:26

NEWS ITEM— MOVING DAY THIS FALL WILL BE HECTIC AS VANS GROW OLD & STRONG MEN ARE REPLACED BY FEMALES.

VAN OR NO VAN, WE'LL MOVE YOU IF WE HAVE TO WALK ALL THE WAY
H-M-M- NICE MATERIAL
HOLD STILL, GERTRUDE
REMEMBER, I'M PAYING YOU MOVERS BY THE HOUR
WE JUST PUT EVERYTHING ON CASTERS AND MOVED OURSELVES
WE THOUGHT IT WOULD BE EASIER TO MOVE THE WHOLE HOUSE
MOVING VAN
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Night Shift*

By Le Pelley

ARE YOU ALL READY ?
I BROUGHT THE FLASH-LIGHT ...
NO TELLING WHAT WE'LL FIND IN THAT CHICKEN COOP... - MAYBE BOMBS
OR SOMETHING JUST AS BAD..
I FEEL A LITTLE BIT FUNNY ABOUT THIS
WHAT ARE YOU WORRIED ABOUT ?? WE'RE DETECTIVES AREN'T WE ?
HERE HOLD THE LIGHT..
YOU AND I KNOW WE'RE DETECTIVES ... BUT SOMEONE ELSE MIGHT NOT KNOW IT !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Sir-e-e*

By Rodgers

I soon realized the boys weren't planning to buy a tank just for their own amusement
No-sir-e-e!
They're going to put their money in War Stamps so Uncle Sam can buy the tank.
And we won't be using it just for amusement either! No sir - not we!

The Adventures of Waddles—*He Might Sprinkle Tacks*

By The Hagers

SPEED LIMIT 35 MILES PER HOUR
WHOOSH
I watch to see speed laws are kept, And violators intercept.
When at my post I heard a roar; A big car past my station tore.
"Stop stop!" It went on down the pike. I tried to catch it on my bike.
I lost him—it was not my fault. You can't catch birds by sprinkling salt!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Rumors and Regimes

Today is one of those days when a conscientious newspaper has to ask itself whether it can present any of the "biggest news" to readers except under an unmistakable heading announcing "These Are Rumors." At the moment no corroboration has been obtained for any of the following reports:

That Crown Prince Umberto has succeeded to the Italian throne.

That Mussolini is in North Africa in Allied custody.

That the Badoglio Government is about to declare war on Germany.

That the best part of the Italian Navy has escaped and joined the Allies —or the Berlin story that it has joined the Nazis.

Now it must be explained that most of these stories have a good basis of probability and may prove correct.

At least one among the present batch highlights a fundamental problem which faces the Allies even if the story turns out to be unfounded. That problem is what course Britain and America shall follow in dealing with the House of Savoy, whether represented by Victor Emmanuel or Umberto.

Many Italians have something less than respect for Victor Emmanuel. He has never appeared as a strong figure and his co-operation with Mussolini leaves a bad taste which the Badoglio regime might hope to remove by substituting Umberto.

But Umberto also, as one of the army commanders, has been a tool of Mussolini. And there is no evidence that he is particularly beloved by the Italian people—or any record of conduct which would cause them to turn to him. Indeed, there is more than a little indication that Italians are very cool toward the monarchy. Should the Allies, then, support the Badoglio regime and the House of Savoy?

This is a question which military successes will only render more acute. It is natural and may be wholly proper for the Allies to deal for the time being with the only official authority existing in Italy. Charges that the State Department wishes to fasten Fascism on Italy under another name are unwarranted.

There are undoubtedly reactionary elements in both Britain and America which would rather deal with the Pétains and Darlans of Italy than to trust the leftward tendencies of other groups which may more truly represent the people. Vigilance must be exercised against the influence of such elements. And certainly the Allies could get themselves into serious trouble by thwarting the liberal aspirations of Italians. They should be wary of commitments to the present regime.

As order is restored and the opportunity arises for a free choice of their rulers by the Italian people, the Allies should be in position to let a truly representative regime take over. Some of the mistakes made in Vichy and Algiers should be avoided.

It is unreasonable to ask Washington and London to toss out the House of Savoy immediately and take the wildest elements of the Italian underground to their bosom. But a willingness to let genuine anti-Fascists and responsible liberals prove their strength in Italy is imperative.

Comfort Versus Utility

One should feel no alarm over a recent survey by the English Society of Women Housing Managers. A broad perspective, tolerance, and understanding of tradition will help us comprehend. The Society determined to find out what British workers desired in their "homes of tomorrow." Approximately 2,000 were queried and "very few even mentioned" central heating.

Central heating is synonymous with what is known in America as furnace heat. There's something heartening in the British disregard for one of the comforts Americans cherish highly. It shows strong character, respect for the past, and commendable fortitude. The British do not press the point to extreme; they are in favor of electric refrigeration and hot water.

The point that seemed to bother most about central heating was epitomized by a common question: What does one do when it breaks down?

Other than this, the S. W. H. M. survey confirmed the ideas of planners for a better future. The poll showed that workers prefer small, single homes with ample surroundings for gardens and play space for children. It's a dream in the hearts of men and women everywhere. The right kind of home is one of the things for which nations are fighting and it is all to the good that leaders are planning those homes now.

Art Is an Educator

Since the beginning of March nearly a quarter of a million persons have visited the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, to view, among other things, the series entitled "The Art of Our Allies." By studying the paintings, sculpture and furnishings of Russia, The Netherlands, Belgium, England, and China, so far shown in this series, officials of the museum feel that the public has learned more about the Allied nations than it could from mere perusal of historic facts.

The usefulness of art in peace or war needs no vindication. One of the first of the Nazi prohibitory measures was the exclusion from art galleries of works which conflicted with official policies. Among the early refugees to England and America, during the present period, were German museum directors of democratic and liberal tendencies who had refused to conform. If the average Westerner is perplexed by certain characteristics or deeds of the Japanese soldier, not so the student of Japanese painting, familiar with the extreme discipline observable in various schools of that art, who realizes to what extent the military leaders might control the surrendered will.

In the studio of a Boston artist hangs a pastel of a Detroit race riot, drawn ten years before any such riot broke out in that city. The artist felt the mental conflict there before it took on outward shape. There is nothing to be gained by hiding from the public the art which represents either friends or enemies. There is a good deal to be gained by supporting the established museums in various American cities in their efforts to continue their enlightening service.

Taxes: Lightly and Politely

It isn't likely the heat will reach the intensity generated by the Ruml Plan, but America is in for another warm session on the question of taxes. The House Ways and Means Committee is expected to get around to the great annual debate in about ten days, and President Roosevelt has already called in an impressive array of war mobilizers, economic stabilizers, Treasury and Budget Bureau experts to reiterate his demand that some method be found to raise about $12 billion by "taxes or savings, or both."

It's a situation in which anything can happen, and probably will. Against the need to drain away $12 billion (which is now a very low estimate of the inflationary gap) there is stacked a slightly more relaxed feeling in Congress and, unfortunately, throughout the country, concerning the outcome of the war and the consequent need for sharper taxes. Too, a great success in the current War Bond drive would doubtless tend to lessen, at least in Congressional eyes, the necessity for dramatically higher taxes.

Moreover, the basic difficulty persists as to precisely how taxes can be raised. There appears to be general agreement that corporation taxes can be revised upward only slightly if at all. Taxes on the rich are already very high. The middle-income groups are already feeling the impact of the "forgiveness" that costs them 12½ per cent more a year this year and next. Congress, too, is bound by the gentlemen's agreement not to increase individual income levies, an agreement reached as part of the pay-as-you-go compromise.

The inevitable connection between taxes and inflation is still obscured in the mists of economic double-talk so far as many are concerned. Families with augmented war incomes are enjoying getting out of debt and buying a few of the things previously denied them. Families with less income, or the same income with which to meet higher prices, want to speak of added taxes only in the lightest and politest of abstract terms. Both groups are naturally inclined, though falsely, to view taxes as hurtful rather than protective.

Thus, the President and Congress approach the Revenue Act for 1944 in a negatively charged atmosphere. Taxes are still the missing link in the fight against inflation. But how to find taxes that will be at once effective and politically acceptable is still the $64 question.

That fellow you hear muttering and stamping on the floor long hours after the rest of the house is in bed is not sitting up laughing at the pictures on one of those simple little September valentines from a friend in Washington named Morgenthau.

A politician calls Washington's bureaucracy a "Frankenstein monster." The word he probably meant to use was "Franklinstein."

Let's Soak Them!

"Looking Forward to the Flowering"

(From Joan and Betty Rayner, two New Zealand entertainers, to all their friends in the United States)

NEW ZEALAND HOUSE, LONDON

So much has happened in the last few months that we should never be able to tell all if we tried writing to you individually, so here goes for a mass production letter on the typewriter.

Things have happened fast and wonderfully well—red tape has been snipped in all directions—and today we are as free as if we were still managing ourselves in the United States or Australia or New Zealand or any other of our old happy hunting grounds. We have been given a car, and motor merrily from show to show, playing one day to the Dutch RAF and another to a heavy battery somewhere on the coast and then again to the WAAF's or a convalescent home. Life is gloriously full and so satisfying, and the audiences, even the really tough ones, are generally very grateful for the program. . . .

As most of you know, we volunteered to come over to England for the duration and entertain those who wanted our kind of show. The British Government brought us over the day after we said we would be free to come. . . .

* * *

It seemed from the moment we landed as if everything was designed to harden us up after our luxurious years in America. The day was one of those dampish ones, full of creepy cold, and in spite of our 70 per cent woollies and fur coats, we shivered as we waited to get our baggage through the customs. The chilly atmosphere of the day was largely offset by the kindness and warmth of the baggage and custom men and women. They all looked after us most tenderly and took no end of trouble to make us feel properly cared for. This great kindness from everyone has been an enheartening feature of coming back; there is much more real love and interest expressed between different people today in England. It's really inspiring at times. One feels the fresh new England breaking through the darker leaves of the old, and we are looking forward to seeing the flowering after the war. . . .

It seemed at first as if no one at Headquarters would listen to our ideas about what sort of audience we were right for. In spite of our protesting that we were not right for hundreds of troops, they sent us off to play in an enormous garrison theater to a thousand wild soldiers. We were billed as "First Performance of Joan, and Betty Rayner Straight From America in a High-Speed Variety Act." And on the foot of the poster some bright boy had chalked, "These dames ought to be good."

Eventually, they put us in a small company with a pianist and three magicians—just to keep the show from being too highbrow. We were not what you would call a well matched group and the mental switchover from the magician, "The Great Zeanit," who dropped his aitches all over the place, to our quiet legends and songs was not too easy for the audiences. Anyway, the experience was very good for us.

* * *

We had to be ready for any remarks while we were acting. In one play where I say, "What was for supper?" a bright boy yelled, "Fish and chips." Another night when I entered in my bright Harlequin suit a voice from the back called out, "Utility suit!"

After five weeks of mixed experiences, we heard gladsome news that we were to be sent off on our own again, with a special routing so that we would be sent to places where our show would be enjoyed and understood. The relief was terrific. . . .

An interesting thing happened one night. We arrived at one of the lonely coastal batteries to give a show and they asked us if it would be all right if we began half an hour earlier. We were quite willing. As we got the show ready, the soldiers told us they rarely had an uninterrupted show; the alarm usually went once or twice and they had to run to the guns. We had a very jolly show playing to about equal numbers of men and women without any alarm to interrupt. Then we all sang "The King" together and almost as the last note died away the alarm went off. . .

One night we were in billets with a family in a town near the coast and the alert sounded. We were in bed so stayed there, but when the "crash warning" sounded, which means "planes overhead," the mother of the family came up to us and asked us if we would please come down at once. She said she had told the air wardens that everyone in her house would be in the front room, so they'd know where to dig if the house was bombed. She wasn't afraid, she only wanted to save the wardens the trouble of digging up the whole house! So we sat round in the little living-room—the three youngest children under a very flimsy-looking table and the rest of us on the floor or on chairs. As the bombs dropped nearer and the house began to rattle, she asked us to get down on the floor and put our heads under the table. It seemed rather ostrich-like, but we did as we were told. This family had a proper little shelter in their back yard but they hadn't had to use it much lately and it was full of spiders so they did not like to go into it. Wonderful how the average person prefers bombs to spiders. The alert lasted about two hours, but long before the "all clear" sounded, the little mother had bustled out to the kitchen and made the usual "coop o' tea." We've been almost awash with it since we came to England.

We cannot get over the way the British are looking so wonderfully fit. The way the food question had been handled seems to me a triumph and I know that all the American food must have blessed millions. The dehydrated egg is a particular godsend and I think the average Britisher is probably eating a more balanced diet now than before the war—especially the poorer people.

JOAN AND BETTY

Mirror of World Opinion

Mr. Kelland Ignores Economics

Mr. Kelland [of the Republican National Committee] has apparently sold himself on the thought that peace may be made and maintained through force alone, through policing and the potential weight of armament. It is a thoroughly depressing fact that the economic instruments of war and peace have made no impression upon his mind. . . .

Armed threat alone does not make a war, and armed threat alone cannot preserve the peace. Mr. Kelland would do well to acquaint his party meeting with this tremendous fact, and to see how its members feel about high tariffs, about equality of trade opportunities, about international monopolies and unrestricted loans. The world is even more concerned over these at the moment than it is over the part our armies will play in policing the world, and these are issues on which a change of heart among Republicans could very well infuse new hope into the nations which look to us for economic guidance as well as for military co-operation.—*The Courier-Journal*, Louisville, Ky.

Navy 'Captures' Wellesley

Two hundred officers of the naval supply corps, heretofore domiciled at Harvard University, are being moved to the classic shades of Wellesley College, hitherto devoted solely to the female sex.

The route from Cambridge to Wellesley by all accounts is not unknown to men residing at Harvard in the hope of their parents that they will acquire education. Many years ago, the suggestion was heard that Harvard should annex Wellesley. A good many Harvard graduates did what they could, individually, to bring this about. But it remained for the Navy to take bold action and have Wellesley annex Harvard.

It is a good idea. If Navy men learn to navigate the treacherous round-bottomed boats which were ordained for Lake Waban because canoes were too dangerous, they should have no trouble with safer craft such as battle wagons and submarines. The innovation may become permanent. If it does, many a staid Harvard alumnus will sigh that he was "born 30 years too soon."—*Milwaukee Journal*.

Russia: A Full Partner Now?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

We can read the meaning of the latest diplomatic moves more easily now that Italy has surrendered and the big invasion move has been made at Naples. Before these things happened, the preliminaries for Anglo-American-Russian negotiations were under way in London, with Mr. Maisky representing the Soviet, Anthony Eden representing Britain, and Ambassador Winant representing the United States. Also before they happened, Prime Minister Churchill made his famous Quebec speech, written just about 90 per cent for Moscow consumption.

Both the London meetings and the Churchill speech were undertaken with full knowledge at the top both that the big invasion of Italy was coming up and also that the surrender of the Badoglio Government was ripening fast. The meaning is fairly obvious.

The reason is that from this time on, both Anglo-American and Russian armies are fighting on the same continent toward the same goal—which is Berlin. And you can't have them marching toward that goal together without at least trying to decide who is going to go where and what will happen when they meet. It wasn't Mr. Roosevelt's persuasiveness or Mr. Churchill's eloquence that started the London talks. It was the fact that a big Anglo-American army was about to move into Italy. That brought Mr. Maisky to London and started the ball rolling.

What the foreign embassies note with particular attention here in Washington at this moment is the tone of the Anglo-American approach to Moscow. It is friendly. It might even be called cordial. But there is also detectable a very clear thread of firmness and self-respect.

Russia is being given a seat on a Mediterranean commission. No Russian armies have operated in the Mediterranean, but the Mediterranean is a matter of strong interest to Russia, and that interest is recognized.

At the same time, Mr. Churchill's speech laid pointed emphasis on the return of the exiled Kings of Greece and Yugoslavia to their thrones. It did not say anything about Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Finland, or the Baltic States. Washington and London retain interests in all those countries. They still have active hopes that some means will be found for perpetuating not only the existence, but also existence with a fair amount of sovereignty for most of them.

Actually, of course, there is no serious concern about Czechoslovakia, which seems to have worked out a satisfactory relationship with the Russians on its own. And the pattern for some agreement about Poland is suggested by recent talk of compensating that country with East Prussia for what it will undoubtedly lose to Russia along its own eastern frontiers. Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania are, of course, of least concern since all march with the Axis, since Rumania is considered probably the shoddiest country of prewar Europe, Hungary is considered the most medieval, and Bulgaria was always within the Russian sphere.

But Mr. Churchill did specify Greece and Yugoslavia, and in that specification he in effect sketched the line to which Washington and London expect their influence to extend after this war, and beyond which they recognize a paramount Russian influence.

Here is a complete blueprint for the foundations of discussions with Russia as obviously outlined at and after Quebec. There is an Anglo-American association even closer than a formal alliance. That association offers to deal factually and realistically with Russia. It gives advance evidence of such willingness by admitting Russia to participation in Mediterranean decisions. It says it is prepared to recognize areas of primary interest to Russia in eastern Europe. At the same time, it specifies where a line is to be drawn between Eastern and Western spheres of influence. And it states this with the firmness which is justified by the presence of Anglo-American armies on European soil.

This approach may not suit the tastes of some idealists. But if there is anything in the contention that the Russians are supreme realists and like nothing better than to talk in realistic terms, then this is an outline for discussion which should prove acceptable to Moscow. It is in the language which the Kremlin is supposed to understand best. The fact that Mr. Maisky did begin his talks in London would appear to be some indication that the theory is sound and that progress is going to be made.

Duce Laid Victory Plans for 1941

The Wide Horizon

By Paul Cremona

Former Correspondent in Rome of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON

For forty-five days since Mussolini was dismissed from office and the Fascist regime ended ignominiously, the Italian people had been clamoring for peace. They knew they couldn't continue the struggle and no longer relied on the armed support of their former ally, Germany. They had realized that Hitler regarded Italy merely as a bastion on Germany's southern border and that he had been rushing troops into Italy, not for the defense of their country but merely to prevent the Allied forces' crossing into German territory. Faced with such a situation for which the present Italian Government was not responsible, Premier Badoglio took the only sensible course open to him.

It remains to be seen how Hitler and the German people react to the defection of Italy. For the past six weeks, Premier Badoglio and the Foreign Minister, Baron Guariglia, had been vainly striving to obtain from Hitler the release of military and political obligations to Germany assumed on Italy's behalf by Mussolini. Hitler, it appears, insisted that Italy fulfill her role as Germany's ally to the bitter end, whatever the consequences for Italy. Badoglio finally reached the conclusion that in Italy's best interests the military alliance with Germany should terminate. And there the situation rests momentarily.

When the history of Italy's participation in the second World War is written, the unbelievable mistakes made by Mussolini, including his crime of plunging Italy into a conflict for which it was completely unprepared, will startle the world. Italy entered a long premeditated war with only one plan —great victory celebrations were to be held in Rome and in all Italy on the occasion of the rebirth of the new Roman Empire.

In June, 1940, I was shown a detailed program of Fascist victory celebrations which were to open in Rome in September of that year and which were intended to culminate in a world exhibition to be inaugurated in October, 1941, so as to mark the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the Fascist regime. There were to have been imposing parades along the newly built Via dell' Impero flanking the ruins of the most famous Roman monuments of antiquity. There were to have been symphonic concerts with Italian and German music under the direction of the most famous Italian and German conductors. There were to have been gala performances of Verdi's "Aïda" and other Italian and German operas. Work on the exhibition building was speeded up.

British residents of Italy who had abandoned their homes after the entry of Italy into the war were told they need have no worries about their furniture, etc., since they could, if they wished, return to Italy in three or four months' time.

Then came the Battle of Britain and the first big Italian defeat in North Africa. Italy could never recover from this blow. Italian people who hitherto had believed blindly in Mussolini received the first shock. Italy was marching straight into the abyss.

Malta was to have been the first British possession annexed to Italy. By a strange irony, the capitulation of Italy was officially announced on the very day Malta was celebrating her national day.

The terms of the armistice granted by General Eisenhower to Marshal Badoglio still are unknown, but it is safe to assume that one clause refers to handing over Italy's war criminals to the United Nations. Italy's list of war criminals is not expected to be long, but probably it includes some prominent Fascist leaders. Foremost among them is, of course, Mussolini, whose whereabouts is unknown. Nothing has been heard of him since July 25 after his last stormy interview with King Victor Emmanuel. He is generally believed to be in a safe place near Rome, under closest surveillance by Badoglio.

With Hitler, Mussolini shares the greatest responsibility for this war. Quite apart from the many crimes perpetrated by him—such as the murder of Italian Socialist Deputy Giacomo Matteotti, whereof he proudly assumed full responsibility in Italian Parliament—Mussolini, both as Italian Prime Minister and as Commander-in-Chief, is personally responsible for the invasions of Abyssinia, Albania, and Greece.

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